PERSIAN GULF—GATEWAY TO INDIA!

—See Inside

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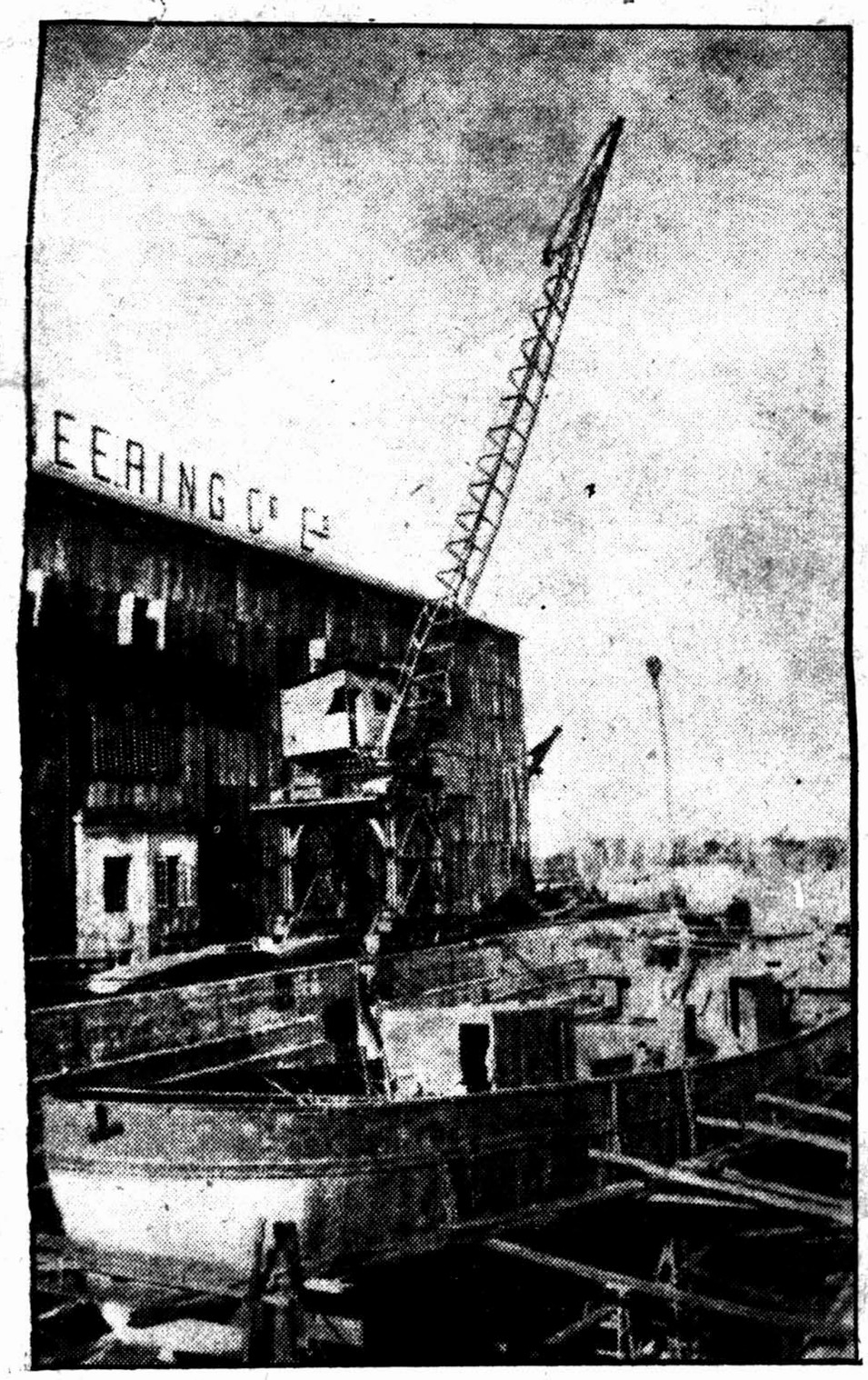
A SILENT TEAR

Photo—M. J. Vyarawalla

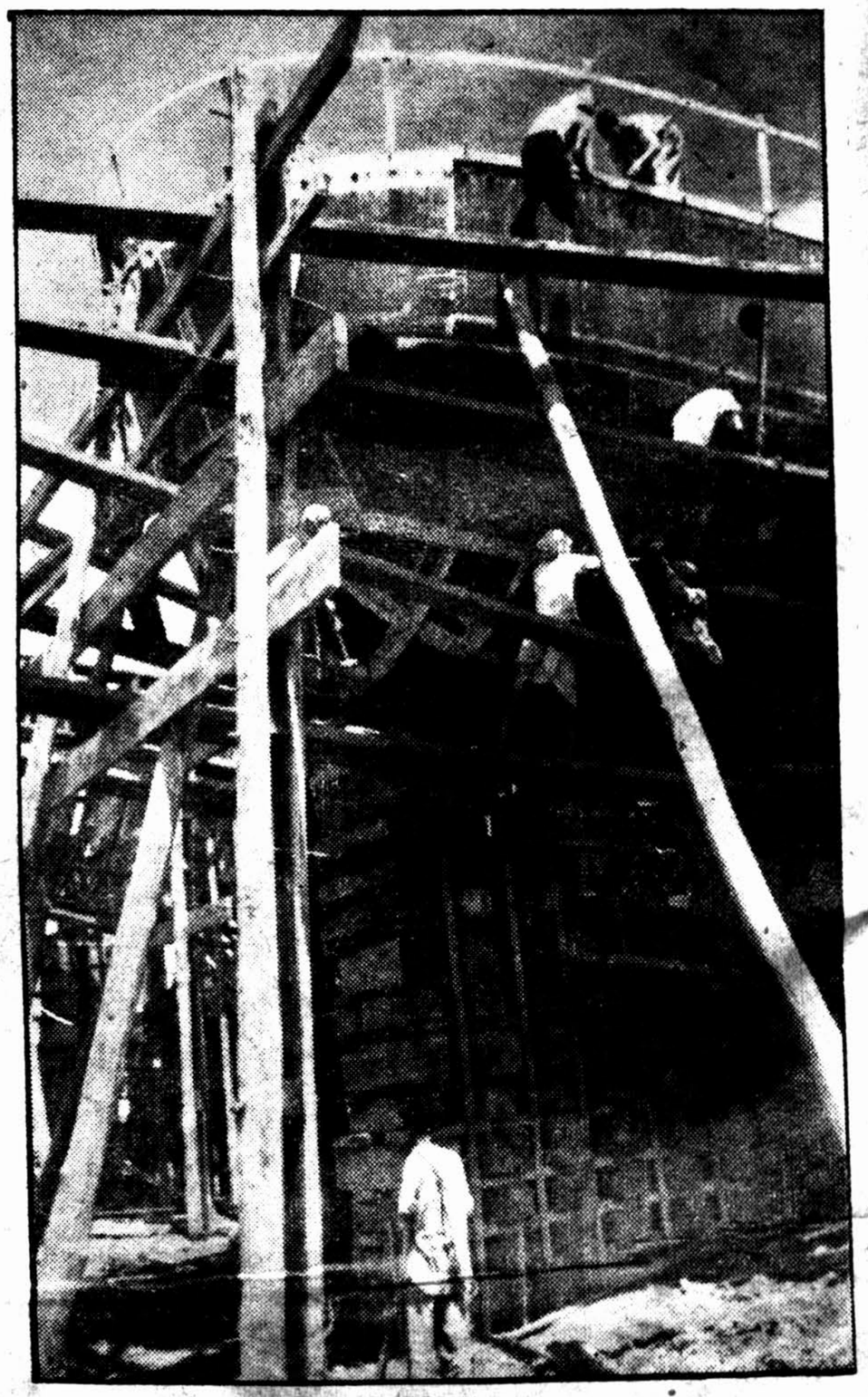
India Builds Her 'Navy'!

Heave—Ho! Indian workmen carrying a derrick.

The floor is being fitted in one of the many new trawlers, which are being built in India. The "Serang" is directing lifting operations.



A trawler under construction in a dry-dock.



Almost ready for launching.

Angle bars arriving at the yard.

H. M. S. Trawler "Travancore" enters the water after a befitting ceremonial.

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 21, 1941

Want To Be In The I.C.S?

This Is What An Examiner Thought Of The Candidates Who Appeared Before Him

Thanks to the courtesy of the chairman and the members of the Federal Public Services Commission, I was privileged to be associated with the conduct of the 'viva voce' examination of the I.C.S. candidates, last March. Now that the results of the examination have been announced, I shall set forth in this survey my impressions and experiences as an examiner.

The Interview Board consisted of two members of the Commission (namely, Sir John Dain, who was the chairman of Board, and Dr. A. F. Rahman) and myself. The Board sat for four hours at a stretch for sixteen consecutive working days, and on most days interviewed as many as twelve candidates. About twenty minutes were allotted to each candidate, including both the interview and the discussion of his merits. The work was exacting, and entailed considerable strain; but as there were 174 candidates, it was hardly practicable to reduce the number called each day, if the work was to be finished in a reasonable time.

The record of each candidate placed before the Board, to enable it to form some estimate of his antecedents, was, in most cases, unsatisfactory. The testimonials given by principals, professors, and others, seemed (to put it frankly) more often intended as kindly support for the youth in his search for employment than as a just appreciation of his merits and demerits; and so a good deal of routine questioning by the chairman, was generally necessary in order to obtain such preliminary information as should have been in the record, and this process naturally occupied time which had better been devoted to a wider exploration of the candidate's cultural background and his general interests. Obviously there is room for improvement in this matter; otherwise the Board is not likely to obtain assistance from the candidate's testimonials, sheaves of which are unusually submitted.

Disappointing

The total number of candidates admitted to the I.C.S. examination was 467, of whom as many as 428 appeared at the written examination. Those who obtained the necessary qualifying marks in the written papers were called for 'viva voce,' and they numbered only 174. There were no absentees from the 'viva voce' test. They came from all over India—literally from Kashmir in the north to Travancore in the south. The candidates, who appeared for the examination for what is justly regarded as the premier service in India, should be obviously the pick of the Indian universities, and the number who finally appeared before the Interview Board should have been intellectually the better set among those admitted to the written examination. In view of it the results, judging from the marks obtained at the 'viva voce' examination, were rather disappointing. Of the five groups into which candidates are divided by the test of 'viva voce,' the result was as follows:—(a) 'outstanding' 2, (b) 'good' 20, (c) 'fair' 58, (d) 'mediocre' 79, and (e) 'unsuitable' 15.

This analysis shows that the last two groups contained considerably more than half the candidates, which clearly indicates that, for some reason or other, the pick of Indian intellect were not represented at the last examination. This should be obviously a matter of some concern to the universities.

Most of the candidates exhibited some knowledge of current events, since they are obliged to maintain contact with them, both for examination purposes, and also to satisfy the requirements of the Interview Board. In the case of some, the interest was clearly genuine. But, on the whole, a more lively interest was shown in Indian politics than in the world crisis; and to most, except those few who had recently travelled in Europe, the war was still remote and unreal. Very few, indeed, seemed to have given any serious thought to the opportunity alike for personal distinction and patriotic service afforded by an emergency commission, which did not seem to me to weigh with them against the material advantages of the Indian Civil Service. Even their knowledge of current public affairs in India seemed to have been perfunctorily picked up at random, from newspapers rather than from a serious study of the subjects in standard works, or high-class periodicals.

Allahabad University Most Efficient

I shall now discuss the distribution of the candidates by provinces and states. Of the total number, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh supplied the highest number of candidates—namely, 48; while the Punjab with 37, and Madras with 35, were close second and third respectively. These three provinces accounted for 120—that is for more than two-thirds of the total number of candidates, the remaining one-third being supplied by the rest of India, including the various states. It is interesting to note that of the provinces of British India, the North-West Frontier, Sind and Assam were not represented by even a single candidate. Bihar was represented by four candidates—not a flattering figure, and yet it was a deal better than some others, being numerically sixth in importance, out of twelve—and one of the four had also been declared to have been successful. Travancore supplied the largest number of candidates:—5 out of a total of 14 appearing from the states, i.e. over one-third, which was very creditable; but some of the bigger and more progressive states (like Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad) were not represented at all, which was rather disappointing.

I shall next deal with the distribution of the candidates by universities. The Punjab University produced the largest number of candidates:—namely 29; Madras and Allahabad being close second and third with 37 and 35 respectively. These three universities are obviously the most progressive, if sending up candidates for the I. C. S. be regarded as a real test. The deterioration of the Calcutta University with only nine (as against 39 of the Punjab, 37 of Madras, and 35 of Allahabad) was clearly marked. Patna, a very much younger university, with its seven, did not compare unfavourably with Calcutta, one of the oldest universities, with its nine. Among the 15 universities that were represented, Patna took the sixth place, outnumbered only by the much older universities of the Punjab, Madras, Allahabad, Bombay and Calcutta. The Universities of Dacca, Benares, Mysore and Hyderabad were not repre-

(Continued on Page 26)

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha

who was associated with the 'viva voce' examination of the I.C.S. candidates, found that they——

(1) Generally possess a nationalist outlook

(2) Prefer Arts subjects to Science,

(3) Are almost invariably clean-shaved and dressed in Western clothes, and

(4) Do not represent the pick of the Indian intellect.

Jante Ho?

1. **Who is Mayling Soong?**
2. **Which Muslim was once elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha — and when?**
3. **Which Hindu was once elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Khilafat Conference—and when?**
4. **Which Indian leader kept Mussolini waiting for an hour and refused to go to see him?**
5. **In which great city of the world do the British and Germans continue to live together?**

(Answers appear on "THE LAST PAGE")

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Not Exactly A Chicago... But There Is Plenty Of Crime In Bombay City!

Crime in Bombay is fact coming behind the deeply criminal-ridden cities of the world; only we do not see the glaring head-lines in the dailies. The explanation for this lies in the fact that the newspaper reporters do not consider the Indian crimes to have a touch of sensationalism.....that something which is so often associated with the crimes committed in the modern cities of the new world and naturally the public lag behind in the criminal matters of this city, writes P. H. Solomon in "Indian Police Gazette."

Just Coloured Water!

This being so, it is no wonder that the Bombaites are befooled by the simplest of stunts. Here is an instance: In the bad days of prohibition, boot-leggers made quite a lot of money. There were two sides of making money. One was to supply "actual" liquor to the buyer and charge double or even treble the price. The other is our instance. This was to find a "prospect" who would want to buy good liquor. Of course, he would want to taste it. Okay. He would be given a small draught of liquor from a bottle which the agent carried. The flavour was grand and the "prospect" would place an order for a bottle or two or even half a dozen. The bottles would be immediately supplied to him, and the "agent" would depart, but not before taking the balance money from the "prospect." After the departure of the "agent" the "Prospect" would open the bottle and instead of "the liquor" he would find just coloured water. Legally the "prospect" would also be on the wrong side of the law, so everything would be forgotten.

In Search Of "Romance"

This trick can be applied to many other professions of defrauding the public. An "agent" approaches a man who is out to have a good entertainment. The "agent" takes on himself to supply a "beauty"—a fifteen year old girl—, if the "prospect" would follow him. Near a building the man asks for a commission, or an advance, may be to clear the way of the brother or an uncle who is in. The "prospect" drowned in his imaginary "romance" gives the required money and the agent goes in the building only to come out of the number two exit. The "prospect" waits for an hour or so finds the two exits, comes to his senses, and departs. This is one of the many crimes now flourishing in Bombay on a grand scale.

The above mentioned trick is an old one and yet to-day it is worked with success. For failure to fathom the tricks of this trade, the public is not to be blamed The blame lies with the newspapers. They do not give enough publicity to the methods of criminals. If they did, there would be lesser crimes of the "confidence" type. There is even a rule that once a spy is caught, the other spies are not to use the methods adopted by him. This is because the "trick" is given publicity and if any one else does it a second time, he at once attracts attention and suspicion.

Lured By Marriage

The head-lines blaze red in the American mags. and newspapers, if a girl comes with a story that she had been lured from her home by a man who married her and brought her to live with him in a busy city and made her "work" as a prostitute and "earn" money for him. The papers and the mags will roar their loudest and warn young girls to be on their guard. This "business" is not a discovery in Bombay. Many a girl would sob her story out if only it could help to save young girls from this net, but she knows her story will be just a half column of print in the papers.

No Gangs

In Bombay, crimes that need planning are rarely committed Murder, which needs planning on high scale to avoid capture, is never committed. If there is a murder, it is committed on the spur of the moment and the criminal is apprehended red-handed. Big robberies and "hold-ups" are rarely committed. This is because there is no organising power behind. Whenever a crime is committed in Bombay it can safely be assumed to be a one-man job. Rarely it is a two-men job. But never of a gang.

Whenever a criminal escapes after committing a crime, he, in nine cases out of ten, remains free. This is not a bad blot on the police. It is a fifty-fifty case. The police have no efficient staff of detectives,.....detectives who have studied Crime. They are just ordinary men, with no expert knowledge. Of course there are detectives in the real sense of the word, but they are very few and do not cope with the number required.

"Public Never Co-operates"

The other mistake is a mistake made by the Public. They never co-operate. Let's consider a case: A man finds that his neighbour has committed a serious crime. Instead of informing the proper authorities he quits his place and goes elsewhere to live. The only explanation and a true one is that of Fear. He fears that if the man next door is caught on his evidence, the "culprit" after being released from prison will persecute him. Or if he goes to prison his friends or relations will bother him.

I will finish it off by saying to the public: co-operate with the police. The police are here to enforce law and order. Help them as far as you can. If you do not, you are committing as good a crime as felony.

To those connected with the Police force I may add: You are the servants of the public. Serve them honestly. Keep your respect and if anyone wants to quiet you with a "present?" remember the whole public looks to you to enforce law and order. Do not encourage the "present givers" and you will be looked upon as a defending power.

If these rules are hard on you, quit the job, for this is not "a job" it is "the job" .....a situation which carries the trust of the whole world.

Beware Of Pickpockets' "Chain System"

It is not unusual for pickpockets who operate in groups to work on what may be called the "chain system". To carry out this method successfully the (theif who actually "picks" the pockets has several accomplices who follow him about at the scene of his proposed operations strategically spread out in single file within arm's length of one another. When the leader succeeds in "doing a job" he adroitly passes the stolen property to the next accomplice in the "chain" who in turn passes it on to the other members of the gang and the individual who finds himself best placed for escape absconds (usually unnoticed) with the proceeds of the theft

The dexterity with which this process of passing the stolen property from one hand to another is usually carried out and the fact that offences of this type are invariably committed in a crowded environment frequently results in the offenders getting away undetected.

Even if the victim immediately realises that his pocket has been "picked" and succeeds in apprehending the thief it is not always possible to trace the accomplice who got away with the property.

The most recent case of this type was reported to the Lamington Road Police during the week. In this case a motor driver was waiting to purchase his ticket in a queue outside a cinema at Lamington Road at about 6-30 p.m when his fountain pen was removed from his coat pocket and rapidly passed along the waiting "chain".

The motor driver managed to secure the actual thief and the next accomplice but the progress of his pen had been so rapid that it had by this time passed into the possession of a third man who made good his escape with the proceeds of the theft. The two arrested men were handed over to the police who are investigating.

HOUSEBREAKERS AND POLICE "FLYING SQUAD"

Two housebreakers who ascended to the upper floors of two houses in the Kingsway area and stole articles of wearing apparel and money etc., one night recently, were nonchalantly making their way home with the stolen property at 3-30 a.m probably congratulating themselves on a lucrative night's "work", when they passed a group of unostentatious persons walking quietly along the road. Taking these persons to be workers in distant areas making an early start the housebreakers took no particular notice of them and were unpleasantly surprised when they were challenged by these persons who were actually members of the Flying Squad from Kingsway Police Station. Being unable to give any convincing story to account for their possession of the property with them to the officer-in-charge of the Squad, the criminals were arrested on suspicion and subsequent investigation disclosed the details of their criminal activities.

Such "Flying Squads" from every Police section in Bombay, nightly comb City areas in furtherance of the Police war against crime, and have been responsible for effectively checking the career of many a criminal

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A British tank passes through Kermanshah in Iran.

THE PERSIAN GULF

Gateway To India And Middle East

By Khwaja Mushtaq Ahmed

IN this war the struggle for raw materials seems to have eclipsed the struggle for the occupation of strategic positions.

The economist has acquired the same recognition in war affairs as was hitherto accorded to the militarist, and the strategist. There is thus the impression that if ever war comes to the Middle East with all its fury, it will be due to the zeal of the combatants to gain control over the great oil producing regions of Iraq and Iran.

But the strategist hears in this struggle an echo of the European struggle for the Persian Gulf which began with the discovery of a new sea route to India and the Far East in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and which ended only after the British control of India had come to be cemented in the eighteenth century. Events of the last few months in the Middle East acquire a new significance, when we remember that with the Mediterranean Sea, the Suez Canal and the Red Sea under the scrupulous vigilance of the British navy, the expansionist nations of Europe look upon the Persian Gulf as a sea lane of vital importance for the establishment of the so-called New Order in the East.

This recognition of the Persian Gulf as an outlet to the East is not a wholly new factor. It has its roots in history. Even when the Gulf was not connected with its vast hinterland by means of modern means of communication, it was the object of the ambitions of Czarist Russia. In the past the European powers looked upon the Gulf with a possessive instinct with the ultimate aim of controlling the destinies of India. Today its importance is enhanced by the fact that its waters wash the shores of countries which have emancipated themselves from the cobwebs of medievalism and have taken the ranks of modernised nations. Due to the development of modern rapid means of communications, it has become a junction where high roads of commercial exchange, serving almost a billion people cross. He who commands the Persian Gulf not only rules supreme over the fertile valleys of Euphrates and Tigris, but also holds the "gorgeous East in fee."

Backdoor To India

It was Lord Curzon who first realised the tremendous strategic importance of the Persian Gulf for keeping a firm grip on India. He laid down the policy of the British Government not to allow to "any European power..... to overrun Central and Southern Persia and so to reach the Gulf, or to acquire naval facilities in the latter without such territorial connections." Since the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, British influence has been paramount in Southern Persia and the Gulf. Bushire, with the conclusion of this agreement, became a British port where a British Political Agent took up his residence with oversight over British interests in the Gulf territory. Since that time Great Britain has maintained a regular fleet of gunboats in the Gulf with a view to protect the sea route to India from pirates, to stamp out slave trade and to maintain peace and order in the Gulf.

The Germans also realised the great importance of the Gulf as an outlet to India and the Southern Hemisphere. A shipping line in the Gulf, concession for pearl fisheries in Bahrein, German harbour facilities in Mohammerah: these were some of the German designs in the Persian Gulf during the last war. But they were forestalled by the British, who gained complete control of the Gulf and used it as a base for the Mesopotamian campaign.

England has always considered the Persian Gulf as a backdoor to India; and to-day it is a part of the Indian Government's system of defence. The fact that British consular officers in South and East Persia are appointed not from British Consular Service but from the Indian Political Service, evidences the preoccupation of the Indian Government with the Persian Gulf region for the better defence of India.

In the last decade the Arabian side of the Gulf has been spotted with a number of aerodromes and air bases, all well protected by British troops. On the strength of the century old treaties of friendshhip with Arab Sheikhs, the British have been able to use the Gulf territory as a vital air route to India and the Far East. The British aerodromes in Kuweit, Bahrein and Sharjah are a part of the great air system of the Middle and the Near East with important landing stages at Alexandria, Lydda, Baghdad, Basra and Karachi. Thus in recent years the Persian Gulf, due to the secure air route which it offers, has come to be looked upon as a "Suez Canal of the air."

Asset To Muslim Asia

In recent years even the people of the Middle East have recognised the great importance of the Gulf for their material prosperity. As an instance one can point to no better example than the attempt of Reza Shah Pehlavi to use the Gulf as an outlet for the rich products of Northern Iran by connecting it with that part of the country by means of the Trans Iranian Railway in 1939. This was a measure of supreme national importance for the Iranian people; for it emancipated them from the age-old commercial thraldom to Russia. As long as the great advantages of the Gulf as a natural outlet were not realised, Russia enjoyed a virtual control over Iran's commerce.

At least 70 per cent of Persian imports came from Russia, and everything which Northern Persia wished to sell was shipped by way of Russia. The moment it was realised by the Iranians that the Gulf could be exploited as a natural outlet for Iran, Iran was automatically connected with all the great markets of the world. A glance at the map shows that Iran by way of the Gulf is connected with Australia, India, East Africa, Indo-China, and almost all the important economic regions of the world. It is evident that without it the possibility of a "Renascent Iran" was out of question.

The example of Iran clearly shows that the Gulf is an important factor for the commercial and economic development of all Muslim countries in the Middle East, and that they have a legitimate claim to it in any world Order based on justice.

To-day, with the Middle East gradually slipping into the orbit of war, the Persian Gulf has become important as a major artery of traffic to the whole of the mid-Asiatic continent including Turkey. A glance at the map shows that the Gulf is connected with Bosphorus by the Baghdad Railway. With the intensification of the war this Railway and its southern terminus Basra, on the Gulf, have become all too important as a means of supplying those Near and Middle East regions now cut off by the closing of the Mediterranean to commerce. Every month not less than five to eight American, Japanese, Dutch, British and British Indian ships call at Basra to deposit important supplies. In recent years even the Turkish Government have realised that the Persian Gulf, due to the available trasport facilities, can be immensely useful to Turkey. Some time ago a Commission was deputed to investigate trade possibilities in the Persian Gulf and to see to the possibilities of customs and shipping facilities.

If the Gulf is used as an outlet for Turkish exports it would greatly improve her foreign exchange position, and would also divert the flow of enormous quantities of excellent Turkish tobacco from German to U.S.A. Besides the Gulf is a valuable strategic asset to Turkey if she becomes a victim of Nazi aggression and is compelled to throw in her lot with the allies. In that eventuality there is a real possibility of Turkey being cut off from the Mediterranean side. She will be compelled to look to the Persian Gulf and the Baghdad Railway for her raw and war material, as well as for military aid in the form of man power.

Another "Burma Road"?

Throughout the nineteenth century and until very recently the Gulf was a supine object of Russian caprices. But the wanton Nazi attack on Russia has made that country look on the Gulf as her life line and as a source of British aid against German aggression. The recent treaty with Iran has added immensely to the strategic and economic advantages which Russia can derive from the Persian Gulf as a link between herself and the vast material resources of America and British Empire. Just as the Baghdad Railway connects the Gulf with Bosphorus, similarly the Trans-Iranian Railway connects it with the old historic caravan routes running between Russia and Northern Iran.

The road from Teheran to Julfa is a link between the Trans-Iranian and the great Railway systems of the U.S.S.R. These transport facilities ensure a planned and organized aid to Russia. The Trans-Iranian Railway may soon become a "Burma Road" of the Middle East for transporting vital war materials imported through the Persian Gulf. If the present Far Eastern crisis develops into a war, American aid to Russia through Vladivostok will become a risky proposition. In that eventuality American ships will find the Gulf ports suitable alternatives to Vladivostok for disembarking their valuable cargo.

The economic importance of the Gulf is a well-known fact. During

(Continued on page 26)

Chinese Writers Mobilise

Arts And Literature Fight Aggressors!

The military phase of China's resistance against aggression has another side. On this side of the war are Chinese writers fighting with their pens.

Nationalism characterised many literary productions during that period. There was a widespread condemnation of the weak-kneed non-resistance policy and a general admiration for the bravery and heroism of the Chinese guerillas in the four North-Eastern Provinces. Representative works in which these sentiments are embodied include two plays, "The Death of Captain Lee" by Ouyang Yu-ching and "The Melody of Spring" by Tien Han, and two novelets, "Expectation" by Wang Ping-ling and "The Country side in August" by Hsiao Chun.

Writers Mobilise

Hsiao Chun is one of a large group of young Chinese writers who came to the interior of China from Manchuria shortly after September 18, 1931. To them, dear old Manchuria was a sweet home, lost but bound to be regained. These emotions of theirs are vented in such novelets as "The Land of Life and Death" by Hsiao Hung, "The Orphan without a Fatherland" by Shu Chun and "By the Side of Hulan River".

The statement made by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Lushan (Kuling) immediately after the Lukouchiao Incident on July 7, 1937 in the course of which he declared that China had reached the limit of her endurance was a historic document. He mobilized the nation's armed forces and with them China's men of letters. Chinese writers, authors, poets, novelists and playwrights in Shanghai and Nanking began to organize themselves. They went to the fronts and composed poems and songs under gunfire. Mobile dramatic troupes came into being like mushrooms and courted death staging patriotic performances behind the firing lines.

Friends In Distress

Literary efforts during that early stage in China's resistance were mainly directed towards arousing the people's patriotism and stressing national unity and solidarity against Japanese aggression. There was a strong note of sensationalism in all writings.

With the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Nanking, the tri-cities of Wuhan became the nerve centre of China's resistance both military and literary. With the bulk of government offices and personnel, Chinese poets, composers, short-story writers, novelists, playwrights and dramatists gathered in the Wuhan cities from all parts of the country. They met like friends in distress and in that friendly spirit discussed and put their heads together in the common pen war against aggression.

Stronger unity and solidarity came into the ranks of China's literati with the inauguration of the China National Literary Resistance Federation in Hankow on March 27, 1938. The moving spirit for this national organisation was Mr. Shao Li-tze, then Minister of Publicity and now Chinese Ambassador to Soviet Russia. The manifesto issued by the federation was written in four languages, Chinese, English, French and Russian.

Besides publishing a monthly magazine entitled "Resistance and Literary Arts", the China National Literary Resistance Federation, sponsored literary discussion meetings from time to time. Representatives were sent out to organize branches in various parts of the country.

War Songs

The headquarters of the federation and the Society of Literary Arts were both removed from Hankow to Chungking during the autumn of 1938. An event of importance was an inspection trip made by 15 Chinese writers under the leadership of the late Mr. Wang Li-hsi to various war fronts to gather first-hand material. Unfortunately, Mr. Wang fell seriously sick and died at Loyang before the trip was completed.

The federation also compiled several kinds of "folk literature", reading matter suitable for the common people and pamphlets and booklets for the frontline soldiers.

Working in close co-operation with the federation was the Society of Literary Arts which, among other things, was instrumental in securing and editing the twelve best war songs solicited from contributors.

The big progress in the work of the two national literary organizations during the past four years of war has been further evidenced in the great number of publications bearing on China's resistance now in circulation.

Meanwhile, the China National Literary Resistance Federation has branched out to the principal cities of the country.

No "Masterpieces!"

To encourage literary productions, the Central Government last year decided to set aside 100,000 dollars as literary endowment fund. This action of the government is expected to bring about a further increase in quantity and improvement in quality of China's wartime literary productions.

The literary output during the past four years of war, however, in the opinion of several critics of outstanding caliber, lacks what might be called real "masterpieces" that might go down to posterity. This has been mainly due to the conditions inherent in wartime in which it has been impossible for the writers to settle down to their writing with peace and calmness of mind for any considerable length of time.

The degree of crudity in literary productions, however, has decreased as time went on. During the first year of war, short stories, poems and plays concentrated on a portrayal of the atrociousness of the Japanese and the heroism of the Chinese soldiers. As the war entered its second year, the scope began to extend to political conditions and economic reconstruction in the rear. The tendency to cover further aspects of the war and to turn out better pieces of work continued to grow during the third and fourth years.

This trend has been most evident in the dramatic field. Plays such as "The Devils' Hideout" by Chen Pai-chen, "An Ancient City Afire" by Ku I-chiao (Vice-Minister of Education), "Defection", "Taierhchwang", "Eight Hundred Men," "Able-Bodied Citizens", and "Flying Heroes" produced during the earlier stages of the war mainly described the baseness of the traitors and the bravery of Chinese soldiers and airmen. It was not until the third year of the war that such plays as "Transformation" by Tsao Yu, "Fading Fog" by Lao She and "The Nation Is the Foremost Consideration", which portray the national cause from all important angles, were staged before the public.—Weekly Bulletin of China Information Committee, Chungking.

Stabilisation Of Wages In England

By Oswald Dutch

Recently the Chancellor, Sir Kingsley Wood, and the Labour Minister Mr. Bevin, have been negotiating with employers' federations and trade unions on the stabilisation of wages in England to ensure the elimination of danger of the "vicious spiral" of wages chasing prices. Trade unions are as interested as Government in avoiding inflation. But they are asking for guarantees either that prices shall not rise over a certain level or that Government will use further subsidies to stabilise the prices of the most important necessaries. Government have been applying this system since the outbreak of war with subsidies ranging from £100,000,000 to £200,000,000 annually. Naturally the tax-payer's capacity sets a limit to the grants of further subsidies.

Comparative figures of prices and wage-increases are relevant. Since the beginning prices have risen by a total of 45 per cent, the main increases (30 to 35 per cent) having occurred in the autumn of 1939. In recent months prices have almost ceased to rise. Wages, on the other hand, did rise a little during the early period of the war. The Ministry of Labour Gazette shows that the wages of some 6,250,000 workers during the first five months of 1940 rose by £1,170,000 per week whilst the wages of 6,666,000 in the corresponding period of 1941 rose by approximately £1,000,000. Engineers, miners and agricultural workers are now demanding increases. The negotiations now proceeding apply to the wage stabilisation of these groups too. If they succeed both Government and employers will be able to count on a stable wage tangent.

* * * *

Subjects of Allied nations now in England as well as the majority of refugees from Germany and Austria who have declared themselves friendly towards Britain are being registered for employment. Already last month a number of the subjects of Allied states, chiefly Czechoslovakia and Poland, were registered. In July it will be the turn of Germans and Austrians. The number of potential workers concerned totals some 100,000—a further supplement to British production. In this connection a pamphlet published by the Christian Council for Refugees from Germany and Central Europe describes how these refugees have set up a whole series of new industries which did not hitherto exist in Britain. Side by side with British factories they have opened their own factories of the most modern types. There are some 100 of these refugee enterprises and the capital invested in them totals approximately £500,000. The industries include plastics, buttons, brushes, zip-fasteners, Viennese leather goods, cigarette paper, booklets and boxes, glass and optical glass, fur-trimming and dyeing. These firms are now employing between 20,000 and 30,000 British workers and further factories being set up will probably bring the total up to 100,000. The majority of refugees—employers as well as employees and especially skilled ones—are proving a highly welcome adjunct to both industry and agriculture.

* * * *

On June 30,1941, Britain's floating debt rose for the first time to over the three milliard mark, having reached £3,063,000,000 (against £1,167,500,000 at the outbreak of war). This corresponds roughly to a 60 per cent increase during the first 22 months of war. The increase, though considerable, presents practically no inflationary implications. A substantial part (namely, £693,700,000) was incurred on the sale of gold and foreign exchange through the exchange equalisation account. As the account has received Treasury Bills from the state to cover the sales, these bills cannot have an inflationary influence. Moreover,

(Continued On Page 30)

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'FEET FIRST!'

Adjusting the parachutes before they go up in the 'plane.

Dropping Down In The Air And Parachute Fails To Open....

By VINCENT BROME

Periodically we get the report—"and the crew landed safely by parachute". Remembering the number of planes in operation, it occurs very rarely, but few phrases are more significant to members of the R. A. F.

Ten thousand feet up the crew get the order, "Prepare to abandon aircraft." It is a dramatic moment. Different airmen react differently, but every man knows exactly what to do when his turn comes.

The captain first signals the tail-gunner by means of a magnesium loaded bulb which flashes in the rear turret The tail-gunner acknowledges this by telephone and also by signal lamp. Now they wait for the final order... "Abandon aircraft... Ready... Ready... Go!"

First Man To Go

The tail gunner has already reached behind him for his parachute and clamped it to the two hooks on his chest. Then he takes off his helmet. He must be free from the flex of the intercommunication system...

By flying law he is the first man to go. He lifts the escape hatch and tenses himself for the tremendous rush of air It is like a giant hand trying to tear him from the wall of the plane

If he takes a header or has his legs curled, he will probably go somersaulting down and get tangled in the cords of the parachute. He goes feet first with his legs straight Then he counts five, and in that small eternity he has no sensation of falling. Next he pulls the rip-cord—which is actually a small handle, not a cord. Immediately a miniature parachute flies out and instinctively the gunner holds his head well back. He does that to avoid a blow on the jaw when the small parachute drags out the main parachute.

A jerk a his shoulders tells him the parachute is open. Still he has no sensation of falling. He is just afloat alone in the skies. The roar of the engines has gone. Everything is very quiet.

Coming Down In Water

There are other do coming down the sky. They represent the wireless operator, the observer, the second pilot and the captain. According to R.A.F. regulations they must jump in that order

Now the rear gunner finds himself over a stretch of water. He is coming down in a river. All his efforts to 'spill' the air from his parachute and guide himself away from the water fail. A last desperate tug and then he shoots into the water, his body going straight down. Again he remembers all they have taught him There is an answer to every situation...

Immediately after entering the water he is heaving at his harness. Clear of that he dives from under the parachute's canopy. He reaches the river bank two minutes later

"Hanging on to Mother's Skirts"

When Parachute Failed To Open

Of course, almost anything can happen in a parachute jump. One wireless operator has had two remarkable experiences. On the first occasion he tried to leave the aircraft by the side door, and somehow he stuck in the door The engines were coughing ominously, but at last he managed to squeeze through and jump. Then he heard the door snap behind him. There was a vicious jerk—the door had trapped his coat. As he hung there, held by the scruff of his neck, he lost all sense of time, but it could only have been a matter of seconds before another miracle happened. The force of the airstream opened the door again and dropped him clear

The second time this wireless operator pulled the rip-cord it came away in his hand. He fell like a log until he was barely a thousand feet from the ground All that time he was clawing and dragging at the parachute case with his fingers. He got the small parachute out just in time.

Our new night-fighter pilots receive careful instruction in baling out at night-time, a far more hazardous business than a daylight jump. The night fighter pilot may run out of petrol before he sights his landing flares, and that may necessitate a jump although the aircraft is in good order.

The latest devices for pilots operating over the sea include a small parachute dinghy, which comes down with the pilot when he bales out. The pilot pulls another cord and a small rubber dinghy complete with a bottle of C.O.2 miraculously appears. Fitted with a pair of tiny bellows the dinghy will keep afloat for days.

The instructors know every little prank the parachute can play, from hiding its rip-cord and making you feel sick, to somersaulting and socking you on the jaw. They offer this advice to stop somersaulting... "Stretch your legs out, keeping them of course together, so as to frustrate any attempt at undue familiarity on the part of the lift rebel!"

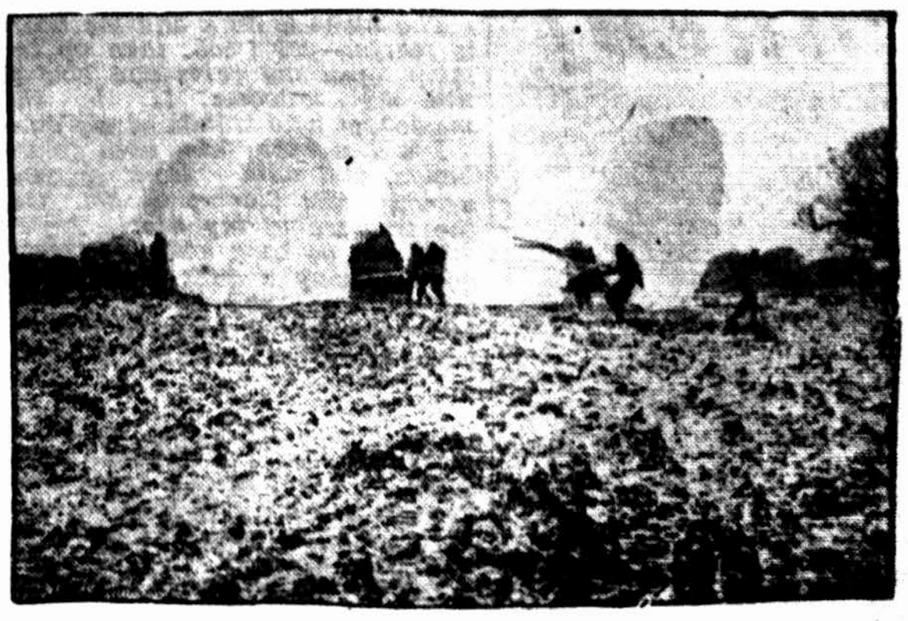
Ten thousand feet up in the air and the Captain gives the order, "Abandon aircraft" ..... He goes feet first ..... Then he counts five and in that small eternity he has no sensation of falling. Next he pulls the rip-cord ..... But suppose it breaks and comes away in his hand and the parachute does not open!

Hanging On To Mother's Skirts

It is a remarkable fact that although you may be moving through the air at considerable speed, you can still move your limbs quite easily. In consequence there is one staringly obvious way of finding the rip cord handle If you cannot feel it, a way so obvious that it is generally forgotten. Simply bend your head and look for it.

Various very unofficial names are given to baling-out. Some of the younger Air Force members call it "hanging on to mother's skirts." Older members prefer "sky-jacking."

They are trained for it, they understand its dangers thoroughly, and some of them have had narrow escapes, but they still stick to their nick-names and treat the whole thing light-heartedly. One final injunction they always try to remember... 'Keep your rip-cord handle and hand it in to the store. They charge you for it if you don't!'



"Safely landed in a field".

'Rendezvous Over Berlin'

Where The R. A. F. And S. A. F. Shake Hands

By OLIVER STEWART

Recently, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal sent a message to the Soviet Air Force on behalf of the R.A.F. Sir Charles Portal is Chief of the Air Staff and his message was partly in reply to one sent by Soviet airmen.

After mentioning that both air forces were fighting for freedom and expressing the admiration all officers and men of the R.A.F. felt for the gallant and successful fight the Russians are putting up, Sir Charles concluded: "We have a rendezvous together over Berlin."

It was typical of our Chief of the Air Staff, typical of the spirit which animates the R.A.F., that he should have concluded with this grim jest. For those few words, "We have a rendezvous over Berlin," sum up the strategical situation and say what other people, like myself, have been using hundreds of words to try and express.

They imply close co-operation between the two air forces and they imply that the two-front air assault is in progress. They also imply that the full air offensive is now on and that the Germans must expect even heavier attacks in the future. There is going to be no letting up now.

Russian Tactics

What part the Soviet Air Force can play in that intensified offensive is uncertain. So far the Russian High Command has rightly ordered the Soviet Air Force to devote itself to giving close support to the Russian armies in the field. They have ordered that the long-range strategical bombing be kept to a minimum.

In this the Russians have acted more wisely than we have acted in the past, and they have provided us with a lesson in the concentration of force. It is partly because they have seen clearly where the real danger lies and have concentrated their forces, unconditionally refusing to allow them to be dissipated in long-range-raiding far from the battle-front, that the Soviet Air Force has done so well.

In two months of war the Soviet Air Force destroyed 7,200 German aeroplanes for the "loss of 4,500 Russain." The figures are enormous. They are bigger than any other losses in any other theatre of war. Together, the two air forces were losing at an average rate of some 200 aircraft a day. So the industrial machine has obviously entered into the war in the air in the east to the fullest extent. The Soviet Air Force could not have borne the losses it has suffered and still be fighting to-day, as it is fighting with the same energy and determination, and with the same spirit as in the beginning, had it not been backed up by the well-developed and efficient aircraft industry that it has in Russia.

"Advance Thinking"

So we have proof of the advanced state of development of the Russian aircraft industry in the way the war in the East has been going. In the air it has been a war of production as much as of technical quality, and as much of organisation as of human quality.

Germany has so far been always attacking countries with far less developed productive ability than herself. Now she is attacking a country with great productive ability. But production alone will not win air wars.

The Soviet airmen have been used with tactical skill. The Russians have used low-flying cannon-carrying aircraft to check German armoured thrusts while the Russian tanks have been regroued to deal with them. That is only one instance of advance thinking on the part of the Soviet commanders.

Another example is the way they deal with enemy dive-bombers. It seems that in the recent battle for the bridgeheads on the Dnieper, the Germans tried to cut off the Russians by low-flying bombing attacks on these bridgeheads. These attacks were repelled by heavy anti-aircraft fire and by Russian fighters.

At no time—as far as I can see by looking through all the despatches that come from the Eastern Front—have the Germans been able to establish that local air ascendancy which gives the dive-bomber its chance.

Russian fighters have always been there and have always been able to deal with German dive-bombers. Not once has there been a condition like that in Crete where ground troops had to try and stand up to dive-bombing attacks without having any air support at all.

Publicity Methods

The Russians are very reticent indeed about their aircraft, more reticent than the Germans and far more reticent than ourselves. And it may well be that they are right in not publishing the facts. Presumably by now the German Air Force has a good idea of what aircraft the Soviet airmen are likely to use on any part of the front, and it must also know roughly what the performance of these machines is, in speed, in climb, fire power and so on.

But there may still be gaps in their information, and the Russians believe that it is better to say nothing about the technical characteristics of their aircraft. On the other hand they do believe in giving their pilots and air crews good publicity.

I have often mentioned this because it is really the opposite of our own system. We give fairly complete technical accounts about our own aeroplanes, and we include in them some of the latest machines. The Bristol Beau Fighter, for instance, has just been described in detail.

But we say little or nothing about our flying men individually and by name. It is only when they earn decorations that we hear something of what they have done, and even then it is usually a bare official account.

The Russians, on the other hand, say nothing about the technical characteristics of their machines but publish full details of some of the exploits of their men, and some of those exploits are well worth publishing.

Deliberate Ramming

The story that an airman has deliberately rammed an enemy machine has cropped up many times, both in the war of 1914-18 and in this war. But there has not usually been full confirmation of the exploit.

Now from Russia there come reports which are fully authenticated of Soviet airmen deliberately ramming German planes when their ammunition is exhausted. At least two Soviet airmen who deliberately rammed enemy aircraft have got down safely afterwards by parachute and have been able to confirm in full the reports of their fellow pilots as to the ramming of the enemy. And I think that those British airmen who have met and been in close touch with Russian airmen, will agree that the Russians are fighters with a tremendously highly developed will to win, and it is that will to win that leads to these cases of ramming.

The pilot has just worked himself up to the stage when he feels that he has got to bring down the enemy, and when his ammunition fades out he does the only remaining thing.

In defence, too, the Soviet Air Force, as our observers in Moscow report, is extremely effective. In fact, it has given from the start of the Russo-German campaign proof of the highest quality in every branch of its work.

(A RECENT B. B. C. BROADCAST.)

No nation has guarded the secrets of its air force more zealously than Soviet Russia. The performance of Russian pilots and machines has exceeded the highest expectations. Here is a comparative study of the technique of the Royal Air Force and the Soviet Air Force.

DEATH

Death, thy servant, is at my door. He has crossed the unknown sea and brought thy call to my home.

The night is dark and my heart is fearful—yet I will take up the lamp, open my gates and bow to him my welcome. It is thy messenger who stands at my door.

I will worship him with folded hands, and with tears. I will worship him placing at his feet the treasure of my heart.

He will go back with his errand done, leaving a dark shadow on my morning; and in my desolate home only my forlorn self will remain as my last offering to thee.

★

I know that the day will come when my sight of this earth shall be lost, and life will take its leave in silence, drawing the last curtain over my eyes.

Yet stars will watch at night, and morning rise as before, and hours heave like sea waves casting up pleasures and pains.

When I think of this end of my moments, the barrier of the moments breaks and I see by the light of death thy world with its careless treasures. Rare is its lowliest seat, rare is its meanest of lives.

Things that I longed for in vain and things that I got—let them pass. Let me but truly possess the things that I ever spurned and overlooked.

★

On the day when death will knock at thy door, what wilt thou offer to him?

Oh, I will set before my guest the full vessel of my life—I will never let him go with empty hands.

All the sweet vintage of all my autumn days and summer nights, all the earnings and gleanings of my busy life will I place before him at the close of my days when death will knock at my door.—GITANJALI

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS

The special feature of the July issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations is a table showing the movement of the cost of living indices by groups of expenditure, since the beginning of the war, in a large number of countries. These indices reflect variations in the cost of maintaining a given, unchanging, standard of consumption, as compared with some pre-war base period. They do not indicate changes in actual expenditure, since the rationing of essential goods, the disappearance or shortage of certain articles, the introduction of substitutes, or changes in the quality of products are not in any way taken account of. Special inquiries and calculations recently made in certain countries in respect of foodstuffs show that the wartime rise in cost of living index numbers tends to be much higher than the rise in actual expenditure, as was already the case between 1914 and 1918.

In the majority of the countries considered, the most striking increases in retail prices revealed by the indices occur in the clothing group. In Germany, where the general cost of living index had gone up only 6 per cent by the middle of May, 1941, as compared with the first half of 1939, the index for clothing had risen by 17 per cent. In Bulgaria, the increase reached 35 per cent., (April), in Denmark 72 per cent., (March), in Finland 59 per cent., (April), Hungary 28 per cent., (April), Ireland 36 per cent., (February), Switzerland 49 per cent., (June), United Kingdom 72 per cent., (March), Sweden 53 per cent., (June), Norway 59 per cent., (June), Turkey 40 per cent., (March) and Yugoslavia (Zagreb) 103 per cent., (June).

The Scandinavian countries and Ireland witnessed, again in comparison with the first half of 1939, still greater increases in the indices of the cost of heating and lighting viz: Denmark 113 per cent. (March); Finland 64 per cent., (April); Sweden 60 per cent., (June); Ireland 45 per cent., (February); in Norway the retail prices of coal, coke, wood, petroleum, went up 160 per cent., (June), while the prices of gas and electricity remained stable.

The cost of foodstuffs rose more than prices of other articles in some of the Balkan countries, in Hungary, Finland and Spain; and outside Europe, in Japan, India, S. Africa and Peru. In a number of South and Central American countries, on the other hand, indices of retail food prices tended to be lower than before the war, e.g. in Argentine, Columbia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela.

The level of rents has been kept stable or its rise confined within very narrow limits, in practically all countries in and outside Europe; in Norway, a fall of 7 per cent., was recorded as from March 1941.

The hitherto rather gradual rise in wholesale prices in several extra-European countries, e.g. Canada, the United States, the Argentine, India and the Netherlands Indies, has been accelerated since the spring. During the same period, the relatively steep rise in the United Kingdom came to a halt

While industrial production has been falling in Sweden since the beginning of 1941, it has been rising in Norway and Denmark, mainly as regards investment goods.

In the United States, the production of machinery went up 11 per cent between March and May 1941

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Irish Study Of Indian Eve

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

INDIAN WOMANHOOD TO-DAY. BY MARGARET E. COUSINS. PRICE RS. 2|8|0. PUBLISHED BY KITABISTAN, ALLAHABAD.

Indian woman presents a very fertile topic for authors to exercise their art. There are a good few books already on the subject written from different angles; not one, however, gives a comprehensive picture of the Indian woman.

The reason is obvious. It is difficult to do so, India being such a vast country and the different parts and the different communities being in various stages of development. What may be true of Indian woman in one part or of one community may not apply to Indian woman in another part or of another community. The picture of the 'Indian Woman' therefore is bound to be vague and can only be indicated in broad outlines.

Record Of Observations

This little book therefore suffers from the same limitations. Secondly, it is difficult to write contemporary history and any such attempt is generally coloured with the prejudices of the author. This book does not present a studied account of Indian woman to-day but is a record of the observations made by the author with regard to the activities of the various women's associations with which she is connected and of the individuals with whom she has come in contact during the last twenty-five years of her stay in this country.

It is, therefore, but natural for her to dwell largely on and give more importance to those associations and those individuals she has come to know more closely. The book, therefore, cannot be regarded as either an exhaustive or impartial study of the Indian woman.

It may, however, interest those who know nothing about her. For them, it would make an interesting reading since it is written in a lively and colourful style, as for instance the description the author gives in the book of an Indian Woman's election! The pen pictures the author has drawn of some of the women also make the book more vivid.

Contradictory Statements

Being Irish, however, she is often carried away by her emotions. This leads very often to contradictory statements. For instance she goes in raptures over the fact that there are over 30 women as members of Legislatures in this country and thus India comes next to Russia in this matter.

As she goes on in this vein she suddenly realises that most of these 30 women are in the Legislatures because there are seats reserved for women. Where seats are reserved women are bound to be there whether they deserve to be there or not. The author admits that "there is a weakness worth noticing in the large and creditable number of Indian women legislators The women members are the product of a faulty and artificial system of reservation of seats" (page 91).

Then again she says on page 35 "Britishers were just ignorant about the high regard in which Indian manhood holds Indian women". This is in connection with the enfranchisement of women. On page 183, however, she says "Indian men are still holding power in their own hands in Panchayat Boards, in District Boards, in every kind of public Committees and Councils. They do not want their monopoly invaded by women".

Incorrect Dates

The book abounds in incorrect dates and various questionable statements. I shall give only a few such instances. On page 20, instead of Mrs. P. K. Ray it is written Mrs. P. K. Gokhale; on page 26, the author says, "Five hundred years of domination and rule by the Muhammadans forcibly gave Hindi-Hindustani as a language to the three quarters of the population of India". What exactly does the author mean to convey by Hindi-Hindustani? Again on page 64, "She (Mrs Naidu) became President of every kind of important political conference and of students' conferences and in 1928(?) was elected President of the Indian National Congress in Bijapur (?), Bombay Presidency.

On page 67 "In 1929 (?) Mahatma Gandhi started his dramatic march to Dandi". On page 114 "For hundreds of years past the great wealth of detailed technique in the arts of music and dancing have been taught to one special class of women only, generally named 'Devadasis' or 'Dancing girls". This may be true of south India but in the north all dancing girls are not Devadasis. Then on page 116, "Music, the art of the Goddess Saraswati, has been rescued from identification with the barber class (?) of musicians'."

The author divides women into those of to-day and those of tomorrow. But on what basis this division is made is not understandable. Age cannot be the basis for Mrs. Brijlal Nehru,—Rameshwari Nehru and not Rajeshwari as the book says—who is much older than some of the women classed as "to-days", is placed in the category of women of tomorrow. Finally the last chapter regarding future developments is all mixed up and does not give a clear idea of the future development of the Indian woman.

HANSA MEHTA.

PORTRAITS OF INDIAN PEASANTS

"SONS OF THE SOIL"—STUDIES OF THE INDIAN CULTIVATOR. Edited by Dr. W. Burns, C.I.E., D.Sc., I.A.S, —Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Price Rs. 2-6 or 4s.

Here we have, in a well-got-up book, photographs and pen-pictures of typical Indian cultivators representing the peasantry of the different provinces. The object of the book is to present to the reader, the Indian cultivator as a hard-working but cheerful family man and the pictures and brief descriptions given in it, have a peculiar human interest. In a large-sized country like India with its variety of climate and soil and other conditions, one must expect different types of peasants toiling to secure a living out of their lands and the photographs given in the book tell their own interesting tale. The editor, however, aptly points out: "At the same time, there is a family resemblance between these cultivator types, a resemblance that grows as one reads the life-story and daily routine of one son of the soil after another. There is the same plainness of life, the same wrestling with uncertainties of climate (except in favoured areas), the same love of simple games, sport and songs, the same religious background, the same neighbourly helpfulness, and the same financial indebtedness." These and other common characteristics of the Indian peasantry from the different provinces have been vividly brought out in the brief articles contributed, for the most part, by officers of the Agricultural Department whose short descriptions of the daily life and toil of the simple cultivators breathe intimate knowledge, sympathy and appreciation.

V. G. K.

SOME MAGAZINES

"INDIAN REVIEW".—The August issue contains an interesting article on the trade between India and the U.S. by V. G. Ramakrishnan. The writer says: "The extended use of American goods in India is not likely to reach its full development unless or until the practice of developing branch houses or American business organisations in the country to handle American goods becomes more general." Other articles include one on "The New Russia" by Prof. Nilakanta Sastri, and an informative article on the progress of the war by G. A. Johnson.

"SHIELD GUIDE" should be of interest to lovers of Football. It is attractively got up.

"REASON" is the organ of the Rationalist Association. The August issue contains Miss Shakuntala Paranjpye's article on "Short Sighted Social Reforms," which tackles the question of beggar women, criminals, etc. Also an article on "Materialism and Spiritualism" by Mr. M. N. Ray. Mr. Roy is very versatile.

"J. K. REVIEW" is the official organ of the P. C. P. Committee of the J. K. Group of Mills. It is chiefly of interest to those studying the various details of our industrial development.

"THE INDIAN CONCRETE JOURNAL" for August, 1941, continues to be well produced. It is one of the few technical magazines that pays some attention to lay-out, paper, etc. This will find its own reward.

"THE RAILWAY REVIEW".

The "Railway Review" obviously expresses the ordinary man's and the working man's point of view on various subjects connected with railways. The question of railways and transport is of growing importance and in the present state of world affairs it is an artery on which depends the continuance of our normal life the passage of troops and of war and other material to such places where material and food and supplies are needed In this issue, Prof. Natesan contributes a very interesting article on the war problem for the railways where the Professor points out the dangers of a "slow motion" programme. Says Prof. Natesan:

"In the effort to speed up our preparedness in the industrial front the contribution of the railways to the new industries and the established undertakings through special facilities will be a great national service. Our rate policy already full of kinks may need to be smoothed and rationalized."

"The Railway Review" is a very live publication. It should be read with profit by those interested in such questions.

CHATURANGA

A Literary Magazine In Bengali

"CHATURANGA", Edited by Mr. Humayun Kabir, 36, Ahiri Pukur Road, Calcutta. Price 12 as. per copy.

"Chaturanga", a literary magazine in Bengali, has just completed the third year of its life. In its last issue of Ashad, Mr. Humayun Kabir, the Editor, has written a special appreciation of Rabindranath Tagore. Other illuminating articles by well-known writers deal with modern literature, songs music and cinema from a critical standpoint. Enriched by poems and short stories the publication demands the support of all lovers of Bengali literature.

J. C. M.

OUR SHORT STORY

By BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

SUCH FUN

What Happens When The Mistress Becomes A Matchmaker

Fanchon, of course, knew Mrs. Wimble. Naturally. Hannah had been Mrs. Wimble's parlour maid for eight years. She knew that Mrs. Wimble was very, very wealthy. And she knew that Mrs. Wimble, though sometimes erratic, possessed a heart of gold. And she knew that she, Fanchon, would lose her job unless she married Noel, who was the butler.

Fanchon did not love Noel. She loved Otto, who was the young and dashing new chauffeur. And Otto loved her. But Mrs. Wimble did not know this. And Fanchon did not dare tell her. For if she did Mrs. Wimble wouldn't have liked it. You see, Mrs. Wimble believed herself discerning. She had discerned that Fanchon and Noel were nice to each other, and once she had caught them walking together in the moonlight in the garden, and she had leaped to conclusions.

"Noel is an unusually attractive man don't you think Fanchon?"

"Oh, yes, Mrs. Wimble."

"He would make a superb husband."

"Oh, yes, indeed, Mrs. Wimble."

So. Mrs. Wimble had felt proud that she had discerned the romance that was flourishing between Fanchon, her parlour maid, and Noel, her butler, which wasn't a romance at all, but merely the companionship of two souls who had found things of mutual interest to talk about.

And then Mrs. Wimble had the great idea. In the past she had had some superb ideas, but this outdid them all. It was simply too, too wonderful for words. She could scarcely wait to notify and invite all her friends, but she did talk it over with Fanchon and Noel first, for after all, they were the principals.

"Naturally you two are thinking of getting married. Perhaps you feel I would not approve. Perhaps you feel you could not afford a wedding. My dears, set your minds at rest. You shall have your wedding I shall give it to you in this house. All the other servants will be in attendance. We shall change places. You and the other servants and I and my friends. Won't that be fun?"

"I—I don't think I understand, Mrs. Wimble, Ma'm."

"My dear, it's all very simple. On your wedding day you will be mistress and master of the house and I and my friends will be your servants. You shall have a wedding that will be the talk of the country."

Fanchon saw it all then in a flash. It was a great idea! A marvellous idea! For Mrs. Wimble. Such fun. And it would have been for Fanchon, too, if only she loved Noel. Or rather, if it were only Otto she had to marry.

Neither she nor Noel demurred. They had to have time to think. To plan. After all, jobs were scarce. Mrs. Wimble was terribly kind to all her servants. It would be a direct insult if they refused her offer of a wedding, if they told her that her powers of discernment were cockeyed.

That night Fanchon told Otto all about it. When she had finished she cried and Otto held her in his arms.

"Oh, Otto, what are we going to do? Oh, whatever are we going to do?"

"Do? Why, we're going to set the old girl right, that's what."

"Otto, we can't. It would ruin all her plans. She would be furious. Perhaps we might even lose our jobs."

"Well, I'm not going to let you marry that old billy goat Noel."

They talked until almost midnight. At last Otto promised to say nothing. Not right away, anyhow.

So they waited, and two days later Mrs. Wimble announced that the date for the wedding had been set. In two weeks. She was terribly excited. Hundreds and hundreds of guests were coming. Oh, it was to be the grandest wedding ever. Such fun.

The day following Fanchon was whisked into town and measured for the most gorgeous dress she could ever imagine. Mrs. Wimble's personal maid and the two serving girls were also measured. Then there were rehearsals. Every day for five days. People dropped in to witness the rehearsals, and one of these suggested to Mrs. Wimble that the bride looked sad.

"She's only awed, poor thing," Mrs. Wimble explained. "Nothing like this has ever happened to her before."

And indeed it hadn't. The succeeding days were filled with excitement and confusions and fittings and rehearsals and poor Fanchon went around with a dazed expression on her face. She scarcely saw Otto. Otto was kept busy running here, there and everywhere. And before Fanchon knew it her wedding day had arrived.

Before she was scarcely aware of it she found herself walking up towards the fireplace in the great living-room between two rows of staring, amused people. Then she was at the altar and Noel had taken her hand. The music stopped. A hush fell over the great room. The minister cleared his throat.

And right then the telephone rang.

Fanchon was a good maid. The best. And her mind was confused and bewildered. So she acted on instinct. Without realizing what she was doing she broke ranks. She fled back down the aisle of people. She rushed into the front hall and the small telephone room to answer the phone.

The guests howled. They were tremendously amused. There was no use going on with the wedding that day. Even Mrs. Wimble knew it would be too embarrassing for Fanchon.

And that night Fanchon said to Otto: "Darling, it worked. Now she'll forget all about it. She's had her fun. Now she'll be thinking of something else. How brave of you to dall just at the right moment."

Fanchon was a good maid. The best. And not too dumb.

I got rid of my cold almost overnight

My head was so congested I couldn't sleep—I could feel my cold getting worse.
I decided to use some Mistol and see if that wouldn't loosen the congestion.
As soon as I put Mistol in my nose, the stuffed-up feeling began to disappear. I could breathe easily again and, before I knew it, I was sound asleep. In the morning I felt well enough to go out.
Mistol certainly brings quick relief from colds, Calcutta throat, and stuffed-up head. Doctors say you should use Mistol regularly because it removes germ-carrying mucus from the nose and throat. You then avoid many contagious ailments that originate there.
Mistol Drops For the NOSE and THROAT

...at the first sign of a cold, use

Mistol

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RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

A Tale Of Four Cities

A Week Of War
By N. G. Jog

September, 19.

The Battle of Russia has developed into A Tale of Four Cities. They are Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa, in their respective order of importance.

These cities have been the main objectives and the focal points of Nazi strategy from the very outset of the Russian campaign. Hitler conceived his victory in terms of the occupation of those historic and strategic centres of Soviet Russia. Up to a point he was right. But note that only up to a point. I am perfectly convinced now that the fall of any or even all of these key towns will not mean the collapse of Russian resistance.

As a matter of fact, at the moment of writing, the three last-named cities are in imminent danger. Incredible fighting is being waged around Leningrad, which the Fuehrer has ordered to be taken at all costs. Marshal von Leeb, the German Commander, is using all the deadly engines of destruction to reduce Leningrad to a red ruin

Desperate Situation

The defences of Kiev in the centre are admitted to have been pierced at one point. The city is now completely encircled and its position seems to be really desperate. There is no prospect of reinforcing the garrison, especially after the Germans have established a bridgehead over the Dneiper at Kremencheug. Now not only is Kiev menaced but Kharkov, too, will soon feel the pincer grip of German forces operating from Chernigor in the north and Kremencheug in the south.

In the south, Odessa is receiving the full fury of German Stukas and Big Berthas for a number of weeks now. Life is going on normally, however, not only in the city but in its suburbs as well and the population is said to be receiving a regular supply of vegetables from the outlying farms. The Russian Navy in the Black Sea is, moreover, carrying supplies to the beleagured port and there is good ground to believe that Odessa can hold out indefinitely and prove another Tobruk.

It should be noted nevertheless that the German offensive in Ukraine has not yet exhausted itself and that Marshal Budenny has not been able to stabilise the front. The Nazis claim to have reached the Isthmus of Perekop, which would mean that Crimea is now cut off from the mainland. The strategic situation in the Crimean peninsula need not however, cause any undue anxiety for a long time to come. For the present the German attention will be concentrated on Odessa.

Preparing For Winter

The situation on the Russian front is thus pretty critical and Hitler will count no cost too high to smash his way into these three cities before the winter sets in and immobilises his mechanised armies. He must parade some big prize before the German public, which is getting deeply concerned over the astronomical losses inflicted upon the Reich armies. There must be hardly a German family now which has not suffered a loss or a casualty on the eastern front.

Hitler probably has now lost all hopes of bringing the Russian Colossus to its knees in the near future His original plan of concluding the entire campaign in 10 weeks was upset long ago. Now the revised plan put forth by the spokesmen of the Wilhelmstrasse is to reach the Caucasus in the next six weeks. This amounts to a tacit confession that the fighting will drag into the winter. The more reason, therefore, that the Germans should score a local success quickly somewhere. Its value will not merely be military; it is desperately necessary to maintain the morale of the German masses, who are now told to prepare for a third winter of war.

It should be noted, incidentally that 119 years ago Napoleon reached Moscow after a forced and costly march of 83 days. To-day after a Blitzkrieg campaign of 89 days the Russian capital still remains a distant dream of the Fuehrer. The "grande armee" was mainly an army of footsloggers, while the Panzer Divisions run on petrol. In speed, equipment and preparation Hitler is infinitely better placed than his predecessor but his progress is much slower and his losses are much greater. This is itself a conclusive testimony to the strength and determination of the Red Army and of the Russian people as a whole.

Battered And Disgraced

The Luftwaffe, the Panzer Divisions and the regular Rieschwehr have already received a terrible licking at the hands of their Russian opposites. They are battered, bruised, disgraced and therefore, at bay. That is exactly why the Battle of Russia has developed into a Tale of Four Cities.

Those cities were the strategic objectives of the German General Staff when the war began. Now after three months of bitter and disastrous fighting they have become the pathological obsessions of the German commanders in the field. Not only is their military reputation at stake now but the very future of the war and of the Nazi rulers themselves also depends upon a speedy occupation of those four cities.

Moscow is City No. I. It is not merely the capital of Russia. It is the nerve centre of the U.S.S.R., the converging point of its railway system, the apex of its administrative machinery, the epicentre of the Soviet ideology. In Moscow stands Kremlin which has housed the Czars throughout the centuries and in Kremlin sits Stalin who epitomises in himself the old spirit and the new faith of the men and women of Russia. It is thus easy to see why Moscow was the first and foremost objective of Hitler.

No Danger To Moscow

Moscow is, however, yet even the remote, unscathed, unruffled. Not even the Luftwaffe can cast its evil shadows over its historic squares with impunity. The damage inflicted on the city has to be searched to be found out and life goes on normally except for the black-outs. This is an index of the wonderful aerial defence system evolved by the Soviet. The threat to its security is again considerably lessened after the successful Russian offensive in the central sector, which has hurled the invaders back to Smolensk. Now it is the Germans who are on the defensive and I do not think that there will be any danger to Moscow unless the incalculable happens.

Next on the list is Leningrad, City No. 2. If the Russian people take a pride in Moscow, they adore Leningrad. It is the beloved birth-place of the Revolution, where Lenin forged a new way of living and ushered in a new era not only in Russia but also the whole world. The city has the reputation of never having been conquered before and its strategic importance will be obvious by a glance at the map. Its defences have been the special care of the Red Army and even if it is encircled, it can continue on its own resources for a long time. It has so far gallantly withstood the Blitzkrieg and though the latest German advance round Lake Ilmen gives some cause for anxiety, Leningrad can be trusted to fight grimly to the end.

Kiev And Odessa

Kiev is City No. 3. It is the capital of the Ukraine and as such its importance need not be stressed, even though it cannot compare either with Moscow or Leningrad. Its capture—which appears not too distant—will only mean that Hitler has rounded off the occupation of western Ukraine. The Russians will not lose anything more than they have lost when the Nazis enter the gates of Kiev and find everything burnt or destroyed.

Odessa is City No. 4. It is last on the list but not least. It is a sort of Black Sea Leningrad and great care has been taken about its defences, too. Three belts of fortifications guard its approaches and the main defence ring is called the "Stalode"—Stalin plus Odessa. As a Swiss paper says: "The attack on Odessa means fight with bare breast against steel, fire and concrete." Odessa can probably hold on as long as the Soviet Fleet operates in the Black Sea.

Epics

I have so long stressed the defensive spirit and preparations of those four great cities of the U.S.S.R. At the same time it must be pointed out that all the offensive power, which the German war machine is capable of, is being used heedless of all cost on three of them—Moscow being yet safe from the Nazi reach. It would be foolish to underrate the striking capacity of the Germans and they are apparently staking their all on the capture of Leningrad, which Hitler wants to turn into his winter headquarters. No defence is impenetrable provided one is prepared to pay the requisite price.

The situation will, therefore, remain critical for many more weeks to come and a good deal will depend upon the help the Soviet Government will receive from Britain and America. It is heartening to note therefore that a complete wing of the Royal Air Force is already on active service on the Russian front. The Beaverbrook - Harriman Mission may be trusted to expedite all possible help to Russia. Can Leningrad particularly hold on till winter sets in? Its fall will be bad enough in itself but worse in that it will create a new threat to Moscow.

Those tales of the four cities constitute each an epic in itself. Those epics are being written in blood before our eyes and will be enshrined on the tablet of eternity.

G. I. P. R. Authorities Withdraw Concessions

NO MORE HOLIDAY ZONE TICKETS OR DIVALI AND X'MAS CHEAP TRAVEL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Owing to pressure of war on Railway traffic, the G. I. P. Railway have announced withdrawals of certain concessions hitherto available to the travelling public.

A 'communique' issued in this connection says:—

Shortly after the outbreak of war in 1939, Railways drew up a scheme for the reduction of passenger services, in case such a reduction was necessitated by the war.

In the public interests, this general reduction has so far been avoided, but steps have been taken as was done during the Great War of 1914-18, to withdraw certain concessional rates and fares, so that, travelling will be reduced to the absolute minimum necessary for public convenience, and loads of passenger trains reduced, so as to enable additional essential military traffic to be carried by these trains.

Before any concessional fare or reduced rate is cancelled enquiries are instituted to see whether on account of the concession existing trains are being either (a) overcrowded, (b) running to full carrying loads or (c) being duplicated and then only are these concessions cancelled.

The types of concessions which have so far been withdrawn are as follows:—

All concessions which necessitate the running of special trains, viz., bazar specials, circus specials, marriage parties, mela concessions, excursion special trains. Concessions which necessitate attachment of additional stock viz., fair and mela concessions small excursion parties livestock for shows and exhibitions holiday zone tickets, Divali concessions and X'mas concessions.

(c) Concessions quoted against road competition and which are now embarrassing the Railway by causing overcrowding of available accommodation viz., (I) cheap return tickets for all classes between Gwalior and Ujjain.

(ii) Cheap third class return tickets by mail trains between Delhi and New Delhi on the one hand and Gwalior and Jhansi on the other.

(iii) Week-end return tickets for all classes between Jhansi and Allahabad (via Cawnpore Central).

(iv) Week-end return tickets for all classes from and to G. I. P. stations in the Agra area to and from E. I. Railway stations (via Jumna Bridge).

Concessions given for short distance goods traffic against cart competition.

Certain special concessions given for motor-cars quoted against road competition, necessitating attachment of additional stock to trains.

This step has been found necessary due to the very heavy increase in goods traffic on Railways largely brought about by the withdrawal of coastal steamship services and the concentration of the whole of the trade of the country to the rail route, which is already fully occupied in dealing with the heavy increased military traffic caused by the war.

Unfortunately, this action taken by Railways to carry on the trade of the country has in certain quarters, brought allegations of advantage being taken of the petrol rationing to increase the difficulties of the travelling public this is not the case at all. That the withdrawal of concession and petrol rationing were introduced about the same time is purely a matter of coincidence.

Cheap return tickets for motor-cars between any two stations 101 miles and over apart on the G. I. P. Railway has been reintroduced from 15-9-41. The rates for motor-cars by goods trains have not been changed.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

PERSONAL

European young man desires acquaintance with intelligent, respectable young lady. View to matrimony. Strictly confidential. Particulars and photo to Box No. 15088, "Bombay Chronicle."

MAKE MONEY IN RACING

"Key to How to Spot a Winner." Simple and Marvellous method. Price Rs. 10/- Available: New Book Company, Hornby Road. (15079) (15090)

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated, beautiful and well-connected Hindu bride (of any caste or province) for a U.P. Brahmin widower of 36 with three tiny children, holding a high executive office—salary over 1,100. Please send particulars to A. K. Sharma, Civil Lines, Ajmer. (15064)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Typist experienced of Noble family under 25 years. See Chanrai Utamchand Jorawar Bhawan, 3rd Floor, 35 Queen's Road.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents for Relief Bust of Poet Rabindranath. Rs. 5/- each. India Model Mfg. Co. 263/1, Upper Chitpore Road. Calcutta. (5859)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING SESSION BEGINS FROM OCTOBER 1941

Limited number of seats Enrol at once for a complete and thorough training

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—This Institute has installed the latest Marconi apparatus of the same type as that in the Government Examination Centre at Alipore

The percentage of passes attained by this Institute has been as high as 75 per cent

The demand for Wireless Operators is increasing and is, in fact, in excess of the supply All passed students of this Institute have been employed

The Institute is frequently receiving enquiries for the supply of wireless Operators from the Government, and other important sources

RADIO ENGINEERING—There are excellent fields of employment and active work in India, which are increasing daily This is really a money-earning trade or industry Many can obtain well-paid berths in Radio Shops and Depots in the large towns, or can establish Radio Supply shops of their own.

N. B.—I. Sc. and B.Sc. students are preferred for the above two Courses. Matriculates or equivalent standard also admitted

Apply for Illustrated Prospectus with five annas stamps to the Principal, George Telegraph Training Institute. 136. Bowbazar Street Calcutta

PROF. J. P. TRIVEDI MEMORIAL FUND

A Public Appeal

The following appeal has been issued:—

On 3rd May 1941, a condolence meeting of the Gujaratis in Poona was held in Kikabhai Hall at which resolutions were passed expressing their sense of loss and grief at the sad and premature death of Prof. J P. Trivedi at Wardha on 2nd May 1941.

The meeting also resolved that a suitable memorial should be raised in Poona, where Prof. Trivedi lived and worked for so many years, to perpetuate the memory in a really fitting manner of the late lamented Prof J. P. Trivedi.

Since then many friends of Prof. Trivedi who are outside Poona have also expressed their desire to be associated with such a project. We are sure all the friends and individuals—and they are numerous—who have known Prof. Trivedi will also be glad to associate themselves with the scheme.

The Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj, of which institution Prof. Trivedi was the heart and soul for so many years has therefore decided to approach all friends and collect a fund for the above purpose.

It is proposed to erect a building and start an institute, to be called "Prof. J. P. Trivedi Memorial Institute, which will provide accommodation for (1) the Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj Office and Library, (2) an assembly hall for public gatherings including the Poona Gujarati Bandhu Samaj Social Gathering and if possible (3) rooms to serve as rest house or quarters for Gujaratis visiting Poona for a few days The last mentioned purpose is really the most important of all, as many Gujarati visitors to Poona will now miss the ever-willing and ready hospitality of Prof. J. P. Trivedi who never failed to make them feel at home. It is also proposed to form a suitable trust to achieve the objects mentioned above

Prof. Trivedi was a public spirited man with strong and forceful character, and with very high ideals of devotion to duty, service and self-sacrifice His noble patriotism, his love for Gujarat and Gujaratis, his services, social and personal, in the cause of students and the general public, his readiness to help all public institutions and activities and above all his sterling character, his virtuous life and his ability to inspire courage and fortitude in all by his ever present genial smile under all difficult and even adverse circumstances these have won him the regard, esteem and even affection of all who came in contact with him His place is vacant to-day and none can hope to fill it. The loss is irreparable especially to Gujarat. His name and memory as an ideal citizen and a social worker must serve as a beacon light to guide all future generations.

Poona was the main centre of Prof. Trivedi's activities, and his name and fame was familiar to "all" educated citizens of Poona. He was the moving spirit behind the institution of the Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports. He helped a number of non-Gujarati institutions as well in Poona, and many workers in these institutions sought his help and advice, which he gave freely and unhesitatingly. He was also associated for a long time with the Scout movement in Poona. For more than 25 years Prof. J. P. Trivedi made it a particular mission of his life to help and serve in various ways all Gujarati visitors to Poona including those who stayed there for some months or years

It is therefore in the fitness of things that a suitable memorial should be erected in Poona in the first instance, and then, if funds permit, at Anand where he organised the new Agricultural Institute during the last two years.

We therefore appeal to all his numerous friends and admirers to contribute "liberally" to the fund and help us to raise a fitting memorial to Prof. J. P. Trivedi, whose departure from this world is a personal loss of an intimate friend to many of us.

It may not be possible to approach individually all the numerous friends of Prof. Trivedi and we request you therefore to send your contribution as early as possible to Seth Govardhandas Vithaldas Sakalchand, Hon. Treasurer, Prof. J. P. Trivedi Memorial Fund, 220, Ravivar Peth, Poona City

(Lady) Premlila C. Thackersey
Amratlal V Thakkar
Lallubhai Damodardas
Gokaldas Dhanajibhai Shah
Gordhanbhai I Patel
B. D. Audich
Amboo K. Vashi
(Sir) Chunilal V. Mehta
Narhari Parikh
Haridas Purshotam Govindji
Govardhandas Vithaldas Sakalchand
Kashibhai Jethabhai Patel
N. M Shah
B. D Patel

Mahatma's Support

Mahatma Gandhi has blessed the proposal for a memorial to Prof. J. P. Trivedi in the following words:

"I wish success to the scheme which has been drawn up for a memorial to Prof. J. P. Trivedi. It is only if all Gujaratis whether Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and others take full advantage of the institution that is to be started for the benefit of Gujaratis, and only if they dedicate what they gain to India that the spirit of the departed friend will rest in peace".

The following donations have been received:—

Rs. 1,000 Sir C. V. Mehta, Rs. 1,000 Lady Thackersey, Rs. 500 Prin. B. S. Patel, Rs 500 Sjt. Himathbhai Parikh, Rs. 500 Sjt. G. D Daftari, Rs. 500 Sjt B. M. Kamdar, Rs 400 Sjt. P. P. Parikh, Rs. 300 Sjt. D. A Shah, Rs 300 D. B. C. M Gandhi, Rs. 250 Prin. N. M. Shah, Rs. 250 Sjt. B. D. Patel, Rs 250 H. M. Zaveri, Rs. 250 Sjt U. N. Mahida, Rs. 200 Prof. S. M. Shah, Rs. 200 Sjt R. D. Shah.

Centre Of World War Forces Shifting To Asia

Time India Realised Gravity Of Situation And Settled Political Differences, Says "Times"

LONDON, September 19.

The "Times" in an editorial states, "As the German armies thrust to the Caucasus, as Syria, Mesopotamia and Iran are swept by revolution, as stresses in the Pacific move to a crisis, forces of world war converge steadily to Asia.

India, with a storm gathering on both sides of her, faces an insistent challenge to stand as a rock of material and still more of spiritual resistence to the nihilism of Nazi attack, but the manifest unity of the country upon the supreme issue of the age still fails to transcend the political schism.

The Congress still stands rigidly for the dogma of majority rights which seems to its opponents to have no possible consummation but the establishment of a party state.

The Muslim League have now officially espoused Mr. Jinnah's project of Pakistan which means a partition of India and setting up of small sovereignties such as have lately shown themselves in Europe lamentably illfitted to survive in the ruthless international climate of to-day.

The resignation under Mr. Jinnah's orders of three league Premiers who had joined the new National Defence Council has just given another regrettable example of the tendency to give a narrower cause precedence over broader.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES.

So long as that precedence is allowed, it is all but impossible for the best of British friends of India to give effective help; for the dispute is between Indians and Indians.

But they may still appeal to Indian statesmanship to remember that constitutional forms, profound as may be the principles from which they derive, do not express the whole of the nation's life: and that the deadlock between rival schools of political philosophy may have a chance of resolution if it is brought out into larger air and view in more ample light.

The people's welfare, not the interest of the British raj, imposes on Indian statesmen the duty of seeking a solution with their utmost resources.

It is certain that neither the Government of India nor the Imperial Parliament would wish to withhold any power that the Indians, engaged in the work of self-government, have all agreed to be necessary. That also is a more hopeful line of approach to the burning question of the future constitution of India as a whole.

If its lines could be permitted to draw themselves according to the empirically ascertained needs of the provinces that it will exist to co-ordinate, there is a far better chance of reaching an agreement among Indians than by the present process of party shibboleths.

DISTRUST OF BRITISH MOTIVES.

What precludes any such rational approach to the solution of the constitutional problem is the Indian politician's distrust of British motives in proposing it.

The disposition is always to assume that any reason advanced from England against immediate concession is no more than an excuse for clinging to power.

There is a general desire in England to see India free and self-governing, though it is coupled with the sense that it remains the duty of the British Government to ensure that the new self-governing institutions shall be based on justice for all Indians.

For what is beyond—the reluctance to sever all connection between self-governing India and the British Commonwealth—is not based on selfish considerations but on the belief that only by continued association can India play her full part in the modern world.

India, as has generally been agreed long since, cannot stand alone: a lesson taught to us all by the present war is that no nation can stand alone.

NEW WORLD.

The extreme doctrine of the right of a nation to be law to itself is a doctrine against which we are fighting and we know Indian opinion is with us in the fight.

What we have to build up as the foundation of a new world economy is the doctrine of duties of nations in co-operative interdependence.

To transform the bond of force into a bond of consent is always progress to that goal; to dissolve the bond altogether is retrogression.

India has no tolerable future in any international group save that to which she already belongs. But under all the present controversies she shares the ideals of common brotherhood on which the British Commonwealth is founded; and by maintaining her place—which she can hold on her own terms—as a link between the commonwealth and asiatic civilisation she will perform a service that no other nation can offer to the world.—Reuter.

Henry Haye To Be Recalled?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

Rumours are again current here that Vichy is recalling M. Henry Haye the French Ambassador in Washington who is stated to have informed Mr. Cordell Hull of this event during an interview early this week.—Reuter.

KIEV FALLS?

Berlin has announced the capture of Kiev and the German High Command Communique claims that the whole of Kiev is now in German hands and that the garrison had surrendered on Friday.

This report has not yet been confirmed by Moscow and, according to a Russian broadcast, fighting is still raging in the northern suburbs of the city. It is, however, admitted that the situation is very critical.

FIERCE BATTLE NEAR KIEV!

Street Fighting Continues?

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 20.

The whole of the town of Kiev is not captured and street fighting continues in the city, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Tidningen", Stockholm newspaper. Attention is directed to the possibilities of German forces from Briansk and Poltava uniting to stretch an arm round Moscow while another army may, the correspondent thinks, stretch north-eastwards from Velikiye Lugi.

The Finns say that Petroskoj is under their artillery fire but the toughness of Russian resistance makes its capture unlikely for some time. Further north, following the capture of Rukajaivri, the Finns claim to have reached a branch line of the Murmansk railway which is thirty kilometres to the east.

HOW "NEAR"?

The latest Moscow communique says that last night's fighting was particularly fierce near Kiev. But the word "near" may mean in front of the city, inside or merely the whole district centering on Kiev.

According to a Moscow broadcast fighting is still raging in the northern suburbs of the city. In the Kiev pocket the Germans claim to have encircled four Russian armies. It is pointed out in London that this would mean about two hundred thousand men. There is no indication that the Russians are trying to get these men out but it may be part of their strategy to leave them as a strong pocket of resistance.

The Germans claim that Odessa and Moscow were bombed last night. It is stated in Moscow that only one German aircraft got through to the capital which caused no damage.

There is no news in London of any further progress by the Germans in their push towards Murmansk the Arctic port which gives access to supplies from Britain and the Atlantic.

PRESSURE ON ODESSA!

The Italian newspaper "Popolo d'Italia" mentions powerful attacks towards the right bank of the Dnieper.

So far no confirmation has reached London of the German claim nor is there fresh news of the German threat to Kharkov. Moscow messages say that enemy pressure on the Black Sea port of Odessa is intense.

(Other Russian Items On Page 14 And 21)

STOP PRESS

Huq To See Viceroy

NEW DELHI, Sept. 20.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, passed through Delhi 'en route' to Simla to-night.

It is learnt that the Bengal Premier has not exchanged any correspondence with His Excellency the Viceroy since he resigned from the National Defence Council. He is accompanied by his wife and his ailing daughter and according to him he is going to Simla in connection with the treatment of his daughter. During his brief stay at Simla he might see the Viceroy.

There was a demonstration by some Muslims who raised slogans at the station on Mr. Fazlul Huq's arrival but the Bengal Premier assured that he was not out to break the solidarity of the Muslims.—United Press.

Lt.-Gen. Pavel Rychagov, head of the Soviet Air Force, which is putting up a splendid fight against the Germans.

Soviet Unity Unbroken

Herbert Morrison On Hitler's Big Mistake

LONDON, Sept. 20.

"If Hitler thinks there is going to be a break up in the unity of the Russian people he has made a mistake',, declared Mr. Herbert Morrison speaking to-day of the dramatic and heroic resistance of the people of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Morrison declared: "We are not out of the wood by any means. We have not got all the arms we want." Invasion, he said, remained a possibility all the time although it may occasionally be thrown to the background."—Reuter.

AMERICAN TANKS FOR RUSSIA

LONDON, Sept. 20.

American tanks are on their way to Russia via Vladivostok, says a Washington message.—Reuter.

FUTILE ATTEMPT TO RAID MOSCOW

MOSCOW, Sept. 20.

It is stated that in the night of September 19 a group of German planes attempted to raid Moscow.

Enemy planes were dispered by anti-aircraft fire and night fighters. One plane reached the town. The few bombs dropped did not cause any damage.—Reuter.

Mr. Deshpande Released

POONA, Sept. 20.

Mr. G. A. Deshpande was released this morning from the Yerawda Jail after the expiry of his term of imprisonment.

Mr. Deshpande was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 under the Defence of India Rules for having published a pamphlet entitled "Why Non-co-operation with war." The fine was subsequently recovered.—A. P.

BERLIN CLAIMS SURRENDER

But Heavy Fighting, Admitted

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

Officials here say to-day that the whole of Kiev is now in German hands and the German High Command Communique claims that the garrison had surrendered yesterday.

The German 'official News Agency' admitted to-night that heavy fighting went on throughout yesterday in Kiev after troops of Marshal Vonreichenan had broken into the town from the south. "An exceedingly hard struggle lasting two days had preceded this penetration", says the Agency. Last Saturday German troops met 130 miles east of the Dnieper and on Wednesday the concentric attack on Kiev began. Yesterday the citadel, together with the arsenal and numerous barracks, was taken by storm.

"During the day one district of the town after another was systematically occupied. The town had been prepared for house and street fighting by the Soviet military authorities. Minethrowers, tank traps, barbed wire entanglements, large street obstacles, machine-gun nests in evacuated suburbs and pillboxes were intended to enable the defenders to resist to the end. A Workers' Militia had been mobilised for the defence of the town. All these measures were brought to nought by surprise German operation."

SOVIET TROOPS ENCIRCLED.

Soviet troops, encircled east of Kiev are making violent attempts to break out, the official German News Agency reports. One attempt on Friday night was frustrated by concentrated German fire which destroyed numbers of Soviet lorries, the Agency adds. A Nazi military spokesman claimed that in operations against the pocket of Soviet resistance in east Kiev the Nazis yesterday took "all the town" capturing several thousand prisoners, ten railway trains and much other material.

NORTHERN UKRAINE OCCUPIED?

Commenting on to-day's German High Command Communique the official German News Agency stated that "occupation of Kiev was effected despite strong fortifications west of the Dnieper simultaneously from the south and north. Resistance of the Soviet was broken by the stubborn advance of German infantry divisions. The fall of Kiev means the collapse of the whole Soviet defence in the northern Ukraine".—Reuter.

SOVIET'S AIR ATTACK ON INVADING FORCE!

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A successful raid by planes of the Soviet Baltic Fleet on the German force attacking Leningrad was reported by the Moscow Radio to-night. It stated that twelve large tanks, nine whipopet tanks, in addition to waggon, motor-cars and anti-aircraft guns were destroyed. The German Radio to-night claimed that Soviet counter-attack on the Leningrad front collapsed.—Reuter.

SOVIET SUBMARINE SINKS ENEMY SHIP

MOSCOW, Sept. 20.

A Russian submarine in the Black Sea is stated to have sunk an enemy transport vessel of nearly 8,000 tons.—Reuter.

"Not One Step Back"

Slogan Of Leningrad's Defenders

MOSCOW, Sept. 20.

"'Not one step back' is the slogan of the courageous defenders of Leningrad as the titanic life and death battle rages day and night," says the Moscow Radio. "They are confident of stopping the German drive. Marshal Timoshenko's troops are meanwhile pursuing relentlessly their slow but steady progress in the central sector of the gigantic front"

"UNTIL DEATH"

The "Red Star's" comment on the situation in the Ukraine is that "The gunners of Kiev are fighting the enemy until death. The Germans shall pay dearly for the city. According to reports fully fifteen German divisions, including numerous Panzer units and great concentrations of aircraft, were engaged in the battle of Kiev. The latest 'communique' speaks of a continued life and death struggle which is especially fierce in the suburbs of the city."

NAZIS LOSE TEN DIVISIONS

The Moscow Radio states that according to the Soviet Army organ, the "Red Star", the Germans lost ten divisions and hundreds of tanks and planes during their onslaught on the approaches to Kiev. Bloodiest fights are continuing on the outskirts of the city.

MORE NAZI LOSSES

Following is the text of the Soviet mid-day 'communique' broadcast on the Moscow Radio at 11-0 (G.M.T.):—

"During the night of September 19th our troops continued fighting along the entire front and especially fierce fighting took place at Kiev."

A supplement to the Soviet 'communique' says that on the north-west front a Soviet unit captured sixteen guns, twenty cars and ten machine-guns. The Black Sea air arm destroyed on the approaches to Odessa fifteen enemy planes.

The Finns are not making much headway against the Russians north of Leningrad of the Karelian Isthmus. An attempt to force a crossing of a certain river with two regiments was beaten off by two Soviet rifle battalions using concentrated fire power. The Finns lost two hundred dead and more wounded.

BERLIN CLAIMS

Following a repetition of claims to have captured Kiev and Poltava, a German High Command 'communique' states that the islands of Worms and Moon off the bay of Riga have been captured while fighting is now in progress for the island of Oesel. The Luftwaffe bombed Odessa and Moscow on Friday night. Some enemy planes reached the vicinity of Berlin.

UNCONFIRMED IN LONDON

There is no confirmation in London of the German claim to have entered Kiev and that their troops met 132 miles east of the town. The German claim cannot be taken at its face value. The Russian High Command may have decided to leave strong forces in the salient to carry out further plans. There is no confirmation of any further progress by the Germans at Murmansk.

FOOD FRAUDS IN BRITAIN

Public Being Swindled By Profiteers

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Sept. 20.

Lord Horder has created a sensation by attacking the alleged practice of food fraud by some firms. In an interview to the "News Chronicle", Lord Horder says that the public is being mulcted in other ways over food substitutes—for example, bottles of dilute Citric Acid, which cost a few pence, are being sold as "Citrous Fruit Substitute."

As the law now stands, Lord Horder adds, the word "substitute" protects the manufacturer and the vendor against legal action. But it is to be hoped that the Minister of Food will find his powers equal to a rounding up of the scoundrels.

"We have just succeeded in passing a Bill, which requires disclosure of the ingredients of quack medicines. Why should the public not be protected by bringing food substitutes under the same form of control?"—United Press.

Beaverbrook Leaves For Moscow

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British Delegation to the Anglo-Russian—U. S. Conference at Moscow, left for Moscow.

Before leaving, he appealed to British workers to put forth their best effort to produce as many planes as possible during the week as the planes produced this week would be sent to Russia.—Reuter.

End Of U. S. Coal Mine Strike In Sight

37,000 Mine Workers May Resume Work On Monday

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Mr. William Davies, Chairman of the United States Defence Mediation Board, announced on Friday that the 37,000 soft coalminers who went on strike last Monday will resume work next Monday pending settlement of their dispute with the mineowners

It is recalled that the miners were employed in "captive" mines of seven steel corporations operating to capacity on defence orders. (Captive mines are those whose coal is used entirely by the parent organisation)

The firms affected include the three largest steel producers—the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Republic Steel Corporation.

The strike order was issued in support of a demand for closed shop.—Reuter

'AURORA BOREALIS' SEEN IN BRITAIN

LONDON, September 20.

The 'Aurora Borealis' was again seen last night for the second night in succession although the electrical disturbance in the upper air appears to be abating. The lights were again very brilliant and were seen from many parts of Britain particularly in east Anglia. Such disturbance which is believed to be caused by electrical particles shot out by the sun usually last two or three days but have been known to continue for a fortnight. The present disturbance has been described as particularly violent.—Reuter.

Italian Transports Sunk

ROME, Sept. 20.

An Italian war communique states that two Italian ships transporting troops which were part of a convoy were torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Tripoli. The British bombed Tripoli and Benghazi, the communique adds.—Reuter.

'V' Signal Will Be Unmistakable

COLONEL BRITTON WARNS LISTENERS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AGAINST GERMAN TACTICS

LONDON, September 20.

The signal for action by the "V" Army will be given from London. This was announced by Colonel Britton, broadcasting to the people of the occupied countries last night. "It will be unmistakable", he said.

He was answering a query contained in a letter from 25 young Czechoslovakians who had asked how they would know when the moment for striking had arrived.

"DON'T BLAME LONDON"

Col. Britton warned his listeners that the Gemans were trying to cut the communications of the "V" Army. "They are trying to prevent you listening to London", he added. "Don't blame London if the reception is difficult." He advised "V" Army members who had not already done so to join a group in which one member understood another language so if the London programme in one tongue could not be received they would be able to listen to another

NAZIS SHOOT MORE FRENCHMEN

Alleged Attack On German Soldiers By Communists

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Paris Radio states that the Commander-in-Chief of the German army of occupation in Paris has issued a proclamation announcing that twelve more hostages were shot for attack on German soldiers on September 16. Seven of the hostages shot were described as Communists—one of whom was a Jew and another a 'saboteur.' Two are said to have attacked German soldiers while three were alleged to have illegally possessed arms. The proclamation declared that if there was a further repetition of attacks on German soldiers a much large number of hostages would be shot.

COMMUNISTS FIRE ON GERMAN SOLDIERS?

A serious incident between Paris civilians and German soldiers is reported to have taken place by the Spanish Radio station at Corunna. A group of "Communists", said the announcer, fired on a platoon of German soldiers who returned their fire. Five Frenchmen were killed and several German soldiers wounded. Later, 17 persons were arrested. Propaganda leaflets, explosives and arms are alleged to have been found in their homes. If confirmed, this would be the gravest incident between the population and the occupation soldiery yet reported from France —Reuter

R. A. F. Bombs Channel And Other Targets

LONDON, Sept. 19.

"Blenheim aircraft of the Coastal Command this morning attacked a small supply ship in the Bay of Biscay. Four bombs hit the vessel," says an Air Ministry Communique.

"The fighters have carried out a number of offensive patrols over occupied territory and the Channel to-day in the course of which supply trains, enemy troops and a patrol ship were attacked with cannon and machinegun fire.

Two enemy fighters were destroyed while one of our fighters is missing," the communique says.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BOMB BERLIN

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

British bombers raided Berlin on Friday night according to the Official German News Agency.—Reuter.

R. A. F. BOMBS BALTIC PORT

Heavy Raid On Nazi Supply Base At Stettin

LONDON, September 20.

The Baltic Port of Stettin, an important German supply base for the Russian front was one of the objectives attacked by the R. A. F. on Friday night, it is learned in London.

Docks, warehouses and railway yards at Stettin, the largest enemy port on the Baltic were attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night, says the Air Ministry communique. Two aircraft are missing. Aircraft of the Coastal Command without loss to themselves bombed objectives near Nantes last night.

In the heavy R.A.F. raid on Stettin last October an important synthetic oil plant at Politz was the main target. To reach it the R.A.F. had to fly about 600 miles. This plant is one of the most important of its kind in Germany producing one million tons of motor fuel annually.

WERE THEY RUSSIAN PLANES?

It is understood that the Royal Air Force made no attack on Berlin on Friday night. It is likely that the planes were Russian.

AXIS LOSSES IN WESTERN DESERT

New details reaching London of operations in the Western Desert when ten German tanks were captured show that the enemy advance on Sunday was made by two columns. The Northern Column consisting of about forty armoured vehicles advanced by way of Khareigat proceeding generally along high ground and across the top of the escarpment.

The southern column of about eighty armoured vehicles moved via Dar-el-Hamra parallel with the other column and about ten miles to the south. By nightfall both columns had reached a line a mile or two to the east of Alam-Rabia where they halted.

The next day the enemy withdrew to Frontier positions pursued by our armoured cars. They counter-attacked once with twenty tanks, but finally retired to their starting point. Apart from captured tanks eight Junker 87's were destroyed and twelve Germans from a tank regiment and sixteen Italian airmen were taken prisoner.—Reuter.

TRIPOLI AND BENGHAZI BOMBED

CAIRO, September 20

Shipping and harbours at Tripoli and Benghazi were raided by bomber aircraf during the night of September 18—19. At Tripoli bombs were seen to fall either on or near a liner and other shipping in the harbour as well as on the Spanish and Karamanly Moles says an Air Ministry communique for the Middle East on Saturday.

"At dawn a further attack was made by another force of bombs, three hits were being obtained on the liner while a large merchantman was struck twice with bombs.

Benghazi was raided two nights in succession, direct hits being scored on the central and outer Moles.—Reuter.

Enemy Ships Set Ablaze

LONDON, September 20.

It is officially announced that Blenheims made a successful attack on an enemy convoy off the Dutch Coast at least four ships being set on fire.—Reuter.

Nazi Threat To Argentine

Broad Hints Of Breaking Diplomatic Relations

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The German Press has begun an attack on the Argentine Government. The official German News Agency says it was surprising that the Argentine Government raised no obstacle to the Argentine Parliamentary Committee investigating Nazi activities in the country; it hints at the possibility of diplomatic break.

The German Radio was equally threatening. It said that the Argentine Government should not forget that this would jeopardise its relations with the German Reich. —Reuter.

LAND PLANES FOR ATLANTIC BATTLE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

The United States Assistant Secretary of State for War has indicated that land planes presumably army bombers can be used in the Battle of the Atlantic and such aircraft, he says, can be operated from shore bases with great effect on the sinkings of ships. Britain and America he adds, have already full control of the sea with their navies. He expected in the not too distant future, that they will achieve full command of the air. By next year, he says the United States will be ready for any task which now can be foreseen.—Reuter.

GRAND MUFTI'S WHEREABOUTS

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, September 20.

Latest reports regarding the Grand Mufti whose whereabouts are still a matter of mystery suggest that the Japanese Embassy is giving him shelter, while it is not unlikely that he might have fled to Ispahan with the ex-Shah of Iran.

U. S. PLAN FOR 2,000 'FLYING FORTRESSES

LONDON, (By Cable).

America's first consignment of war planes has arrived in Soviet Russia, cabled the "Daily Express" New York Correspondent on September 18. Washington expects the arrivals to be followed by a steady flow of hundreds of fighting planes (eastward) to Britain and westward to the U.S.S.R. via Newfoundland and Alaska respectively.

America to-day gave the "go ahead" order to three of the largest air craft plants to begin the production of 2,000 flying fortress four-engined bombers. Most of these 30-ton monsters will go to Britain and thence to batter Germany. It is estimated that by January the R.A.F. will be getting 100 of them every month.—Reuter

GERMAN INTERESTS IN IRAN

Swedish Legation Takes Charge

PESHAWAR, Sept. 19.

Swedish legation in Teheran has taken charge of German interests in Iran, according to Teheran Radio. Furniture has been removed from German legation over which the Swedish flag is now flying.—A. P.

R. A. F. Bomb North Germany

LONDON, September 20.

The British Air Ministry communique issued on Saturday morning states "There is nothing to report."

It is learned in London that the R.A.F. bombed north Germany on Friday night.—Reuter

SINGAPORE:—Mr. Duff Cooper left on Friday for Batavia on a brief visit accompanied by his wife, Lady Diana.—Reuter.

GOLD FIND AT HUTTI

Nizam's Govt. Sanctions 30 Lakhs For Exploitation Of Mines

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 20.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. H. M. White, Superintendent of the Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore who along with Mr. Atkinson, Superintendent of the Hutti Gold Mines, Hyderabad, visited the Hutti Gold Mines, studied the conditions of the mines and took samples of gold found in the mines. He is expected to submit his report to a well-known London firm.

It will be remembered that as a result of extensive prospecting operations carried out at a cost of Rs. 13,00 000 the possibilities of restarting profitably the gold mining industry at Hutti in the Raichur District of the Nizam's Dominions, have been confirmed. Accordingly the Nizam's Government have sanctioned a further expenditure of Rs. 30,00,000 for the re-establishment of the industry in the Hutti area. —United Press.

Whither Bulgaria?

STATE OF EMERGENCY

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A state of emergency has been declared in Bulgaria, according to an Ankara broadcast.—Reuter.

PASSAGE OF BULGARIAN SHIPS THROUGH STRAITS

British Demarche To Turkey

The following cable has been received from London:—

The "Times" Istanbul correspondent cabled on September 17:—

It is understood that in view of persistent reports about the purchase of Italian destroyers by Bulgaria and their possible passage through the Straits to the Black sea, the British Government, repeating the 'demarche' made two months ago on this subject, have informed the Turkish Government that Bulgaria could not be considered a non-belligerent—Greece and Yugoslavia having declared war on her—and, therefore, passage through the Straits of worships under the Bulgarian Flag would be a violation of the Montreux Convention.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW IN YUGO-SLAVIA

The following cable has been received from London:—

It was thought that the measures designed to make the Yugoslav population accept the new regime unquestioningly would be limited to three days, but cables from Belgrade admit that conditions are such that Neditch, the Quisling Prime Minister, has been obliged to enforce martial law indefinitely, cabled the "Daily Telegraph" Zurich correspondent on September 17.

The period of grace for the rebels against the Government to deliver up arms expired to-day and Neditch declares that he will launch a punitive expedition to the mountains at dawn to-morrow. It is officially stated that he has about 26,000 men at his disposal. Many consider that action of this kind will merely cause the civil war to take a more exacerbated form. Even in the centre of Belgrade assaults and insults to German soldiers are occurring. Where one of them had been stabbed or shot fatally, fifty alleged Communists were shot in reprisal. A special court at Serajevo sentenced to death eleven peasants accused of attacking a gendarmerie patrol and attempting to blow up a tunnel Ten were executed immediately.—Reuter.

No Satyagraha In Sind!

CONGRESS TO CONTINUE TO SUPPORT ALLAH BAKHSH MINISTRY

KARACHI, Sept. 19.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, returned here this evening after visiting Wardha.

The Associated Press understands that while the Congress Assembly Party will not compromise on the question of its general attitude towards the war efforts, legislative or otherwise, it will continue to accord support to the Allah Bakhsh Ministry in accordance with the Azad Pact and will not be a party to any move aimed a overthrowing the Allah Bakhsh Ministry.

K. B. Allah Bakhsh will pursue his own line of action.

AZAD'S VIEW TO PREVAIL

The Associated Press also understands that Mahatma Gandhi does not consider it advisable for Congressmen in Sind to resort to Satyagraha in the existing circumstances in the Province. Mahatma Gandhi is believed to hold the view that as Moulana Azad has made an exhaustive study of the peculiar needs of the Province on the spot and understands the situation in all aspects his view must prevail.—A. P.

SIND PREMIER IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, Premier of Sind arrived in Bombay from Wardha this morning.

He had an interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the latter's residence for over an hour, during which the Sind Premier is reported to have referred to the trend of discussion he had with Gandhiji and other leaders at Wardha.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux will leave for Karachi by air on Sunday.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI SEES BHULABHAI

POONA, Sept. 20.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, who arrived here last evening saw Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in the Sassoon Hospital this morning. Acharya Kirpalani will leave for Belgaum to-night on his tour of the Karnatak in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations returning here on 25th whence he will proceed on a tour of Gujarat —A. P.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO HARIJAN SANGH

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 20.

In a message to the Secunderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations, Mahatma Gandhi says:—"Surely solid work has its own backing. My blessings without personal knowledge of your work will have no value whatsoever."—A. P.

PUNJAB LABOUR LEADER GAGGED

AMRITSAR, Sept. 19.

The Punjab Government have served an order on Inder Singh Bijli, Leader of the Textile Workers' Union, directing him not to leave the Municipal limits of Amritsar without the previous permission obtained in writing from the District Magistrate.

He has been further ordered not to take any part in public meetings or processions, nor deliver any speeches.—A. P.

CITY CONGRESSSMEN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. N. B. Parulekar and Mr. Anant Narayan Mahale, Bombay Congressmen who were to have offered Satyagraha in the city this evening were arrested by the police in the early hours of the morning.

Mr. Parulekar was taken to Nasik and Mr. Mahale to Thana for detention.

ALL OVER NATIONAL FLAG

Principal Closes College Sequel To Strike

LUCKNOW, September 20.

Finding no change in the strike situation, the Principal of the Sanatan Dharam College, Cawnpore has closed the institution until after the Dussehra holidays.

The strike commenced on the reported refusal of the college authorities to hoist the National Flag on the College building on the occasion of the inaugural function of the College Union which was to be held on September 14. The principal postponed the inaugural function until October.—A. P.

DR. GRADY FOR BOMBAY

CALCUTTA, September 20.

Dr. Henry Grady, President Roosevelt's Special Economic Investigator in the Far East and representative of the Federal Loan Agency has left for Bombay.

During his stay in the city, Dr. Grady discussed with officials matters connected with the supply of certain strtaegic materials that are needed in the defence programme of the United States, the British Empire, the Latin countries, the Dutch Indies and the Philippines.

From Bombay, Dr. Grady will proceed to Colombo where he w meet Ceylon officials and discuss with them matters affecting raw materials.—A. P.

League Candidate's Success

LAHORE, September 20.

Mian Amir-ud-Din, Muslim League candidate, was declared elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly today in the bye-election for the Lahore Muslim Constituency caused by Mr. K. L. Gauba being adjudicated to be an insolvent

Mian Amir-ud-Din secured 6430 votes, while the rival candidate, Hussain Ara Begum (Mrs. Gauba), obtained 951.—United Press.

Influenza Epidemic Germ

CAPETOWN, Sept. 20.

Doctor Cluver said that many claims had been made in the past that the influenza epidemic germ had been discovered but they were found to be unjustified. "But we are absolutely certain that we have isolated the right germ", he said. "We hope that a vaccine which we will soon 'prepare will be wholly successful." The discovery was made a few weeks ago. An organization to deal with a possible epidemic resulting from the war is already being created and is capable of rapid expansion. The vaccine could be produced on a large scale but its period of effectiveness is uncertain. It is possible that vaccination would be repeated at intervals of a few months in the event of an outbreak.—Reuter.

Armaments For Oil & Cotton!

German-Turkish Trade Talks To Be Concluded Shortly

ANKARA, Sept. 20.

The German-Turkish trade talks in which the German envoy, Doctor Clodius, is engaged are expected to be completed here in ten days. The Germans, it is understood, are now seeking Turkish chrome in an effort to obtain a "prestige" success by upsetting the present agreement with Britain regarding this commodity.

Well-informed circles however, state that an agreement has not yet been reached and that the British in any case will be kept informed by the Turks of the progress of the discussions on this matter. Apparently the Germans are to obtain chiefly tobacco, vegetable oils, mohair and some cotton, but little wool has there was a poor crop. They will also get no wheat as the estimated harvest of 150 thousand tons is below Turkey's normal domestic needs.

Germans are reported to have already acceded to the Turkish request for prior deliveries from Germany. The Turks are seeking Railway and bridge equipment as well as war materials and ammunition. The latter demand explains the presence of Colonel Ratka representing the German Military Staff on the German Commission. Turkish requests for plants from Germany, it is reported, have been declined.—Reuter.

MOVE FOR JAIL DELIVERY

Sant Singh's Resolution For Assembly

SIMLA, September 20.

Sardar Sant Singh has given notice of a resolution, which has been admitted by the President, for the ensuing session of the Central Assembly recommending to set at liberty all persons detained or convicted under the Defence of India Act and who were not convicted for any overt act of violence.

Another resolution sponsored by Sardar Sant Singh recommends to the Governor-General to dissolve the War Advisory Council, "as the same does neither meet the requirements of the situation, nor possesses the confidence of the Indian public."

Sir Zia-ud-Din Ahmed's resolution recommends the appointment of two committees to examine and recommend conditions of service and the manner of absorption of the staffs of the B.B. & C.I. and the Assam Bengal Railways in the general cadre of Railway Services. —United Press.

Govt. House News

GANESHKHIND, September 19.

H. E. the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar Lady Twynam Miss Twynam and Mr. J. P. C. Coventry, Aide-de-Camp, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady Beaumont, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mrs. N. Vintcent, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Wadia arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.—A. P.

36 Muslim Leaguers Resign From War Committees!

PATNA, Sept. 20.

Intimation of resignation of 36 members of the Muslim League from the various War Committees of the Province, it is gathered, has so far been received at the office of the Bihar Muslim League here.

These resignations are in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Provincial Muslim League Council on August 31 directing the members of the Muslim League who were on War Committees to resign from these Committees as a protest against the "unsympathetic and indifferent attitude of the Bihar Government "towards its demands following the communal rioting in Bihar Sharif." According to the resolution to-day, September 20, was the last date for receipt of intimation of resignation of these members by the Secretary of the Provincial League.

The Working Committee of the Bihar Muslim League is meeting here to-morrow, when among other things, it is expected to consider what action, if any be taken, against members who have not resigned from the War Committees as directed by the resolution.—A. P.

Enemy Throwing Everything Against Reds

Soviet Reply To Finnish Allegations

Nazi Troops In Finland Two Months Before Start Of Soviet War

MOSCOW, Sept. 20.

The very first air attacks on Leningrad's naval base at Kronstadt immediately after the outbreak of German aggression against the Soviet Union were made from Finnish territory, states M. Lozovsky, Vice-Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, replying to the Blue Book published by the Finnish Legation in the United States.

German troops and material began arriving in Finland in May, added M. Lozovsky, and Finnish mobilisation had begun before the outbreak of the war.

The suggestion that the Soviet Union was the aggressor was, therefore, ridiculous, said M. Lozovsky

He admitted that there had been some sympathy in Britain and the United States for Finland during the earlier Soviet-Finnish War, but declared, "Now Britain and the United States must realise how right the Soviet Union was when in good time it raised the question of safeguarding its frontiers".—Reuter.

TRANSPORT SITUATION BEHIND GERMAN LINES

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Eye-witness reports from behind the German lines filtering from Germany through neutral sources reveal that conditions there are even more serious than previously believed, cabled Ossian Goulding to the "Daily Telegraph" from Stockholm on September 15.

Motor transport is practically a thing of the past now that rain has begun and the roads have become impassable quagmires.

Much of essential material was transported to the front line in July in transport planes and towed by gliders similar to those used in the Crete invasion.

Inside Germany the transport situation is rapidly becoming impossible owing to the shortage and deterioration of rolling stock which has been submitted to frightful strain in the past months.

Another eye-witness who has talked with Russian prisoners in Poland states that all were barefooted and told him that their boots had been removed at the frontier for distribution to German troops.

"Times" Criticises German Claim

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Discussing the German claim of encirclement in the Kiev salient, "The Times" military correspondent says that no consolidation of the perimeter in which the operation has taken place can yet have been possible, still less "annihilation" of the Russian forces within it. The fact that the capture of Poltava was made subsequently to previous claims suggests that many other towns may have to be stormed before the operation is completed.—Reuter

Military Salvage Work In Middle East

CAIRO, Sept. 20.

Millions of cubic feet of shipping space has already been released for urgent needs as the result of military salvage work throughout the Middle East, it was disclosed at a Cairo conference yesterday between army salvagers and officials of the army anti-waste movement who are co-ordinating their activities.—Reuter.

WORLD'S FIERCEST BATTLE RAGES:

MOSCOW, September 20.

THE MOST SERIOUS NEWS OF THE FIGHTING IN RUSSIA IN THE LAST WEEK—CLIMAXED BY THE GERMAN CLAIM TO HAVE ENTERED KIEV—HAS BEEN THE INCREASED GERMAN THREAT TO THE UKRAINE WHERE THEIR PROGRESS MUST BE REGARDED AS A SERIOUS MENACE TO THE RUSSIAN ARMIES IN THE KIEV AREA, SAYS REUTER'S MILITARY CORRESPONDENT ON FRIDAY NIGHT.

IN ADDITION TO THE HEAVY ATTACK ON KIEV FROM THE WEST GERMAN PANZERS AIMED AT CUTTING THE KIEV-KHARKOV AXIS, IN SOUTHERN UKRAINE THE GERMANS HAVE FORCED THE CROSSING OF THE LOWER REACHES OF THE DNEIPER AND TOWARDS THE ISTHMUS OF PEREKOP AND MAY BE ENDEAVOURING TO CUT THE RAILWAY BETWEEN CRIMEA AND KHARKOV, SOUTH OF MELITOPOL.

"One of the fiercest and bloodiest battles the world has ever seen is raging now on the southern Russo-German front, according to reliable reports received in foreign military circles here," declared Mr. Martin Agronsky, the National Broadcasting Company's Correspondent, broadcasting from Ankara, early on Saturday morning.

The German, Hungarian and Rumanian armies are throwing everything against the Russians on a line from north of Kiev to the Black Sea.

Both Kiev and Odessa are in serious danger, according to this information, and the fall of Kiev is predicted.

Little Enemy Progress On Leningrad Front

Reports stress, however, that the Russians are fighting back with all their strength and in some sectors the battle is stated to have become a series of attacks and counter-attacks over ground, littered with guns, tanks and bodies.

Looking at the front as a whole, the Germans have not succeeded in driving the Russians back for any considerable distance, though in some sectors the Nazis are stated to have driven deep wedges into the Russian line.

The Germans have not yet achieved a complete or important break through and the Russians so far have been able to fill any dangerous breach as appeared. Round Kiev especially the losses both sides are described as appalling.

All reliable information available here seems to indicate that Hitler has given orders for a break through in the Ukraine towards the Caucasus and the Nazis are doing their best to carry out the orders."

The Bend of the Dneiper round Dneipropetrovsk is still in Russian hands, the correspondent says, but the position there of Russian forces would clearly be rendered difficult if the Germans reach the sea of Azov or their advance north-east from Kremenchug were to make further progress towards Poltava and Kharkov.

The invading German forces on the Leningrad front have made little progress.

South of Lake Ilmah there has been fighting between Staraya Russa and Kholm.

German Losses On Murmansk Front

German claims in this sector that German thrust is developing towards Demyansk with the Leningrad-Moscow railway as their objective has been denied in Moscow.

The fighting around Yartsevo and Yelnia on the central front appears to have died down and the front west of Vyasma and Brinsk appears to have undergone little change.

In the far north the German offensive against Murmansk has developed as an attack across the river Liza. The fighting continues against stiff Russian resistance and the reticence of the Germans suggests their operations have met with no great success.

Further south between Lakes Ladoga and Onega Finnish and German forces have apparently met and succeeded in crossing the river Svir.

In the Karelian Isthmus the front continues to be stabilised along the 1939 Finnish frontier.

The following is the text of the Soviet midnight 'communique' issued by the Soviet Information Bureau:—

"On September 19 our troops fought the enemy along the whole front, particularly fiercely at Kiev. On September 17, 45 German planes were destroyed in air combats and on enemy aerodromes. We lost 23 planes."

A supplement to the 'communique' says heavy losses have been inflicted in stubborn fighting in the Murmansk direction on three German S.S. battalions and two Alpine Chasseurs Regiments.

German losses were about 1,000 killed and 2,000 wounded.

Enemy Column Badly Mauled

A German-Rumanian mechanised column accompanied by 70 tanks and also an infantry concentration, both moving towards Odessa, were badly mauled by bombers from the Soviet black sea fleet air arm who as well as bombing the enemy, machine-gunned him from low altitude.

Bombers also destroyed over 60 German tanks and cars, killed 300 soldiers and shot down two fighters in two days.

Executed For Doing Red Propaganda

Germans In France Haunted By Fear Of Communism

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Two Frenchmen, both from Argenteul near Paris, were shot on Friday morning for "aiding the enemy through Communist propaganda", according to a German army proclamation issued in Paris on Friday night quoted by the Vichy radio.

This German controlled radio made a vehement appeal on the same occasion to Marshal Petain to order strong measures without regard for rank or position against those who are not collaborating with Germany.

The announcer said that in certain sections of the population for one person working for the "reconstruction" of France there are ten working against it. In Paris murder is "committed at every street corner", he said, "and the metro (underground) has become an ambush. There is only one way to deal with this—reply to force with force.

But we would like this force to be an act of the Frenchmen only. We ask you do the necessary immediately", the announcer declared.

Meanwhile two more Communist leaders were arrested by the police.—Reuter

Exemption From Duty On Matches

It is announced that the Central Government has excepted with effect from October 1, 1941, matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 50 matches from so much of duty as is in excess of Rs. 2 and As. 8 per gross of boxes or booklet.

Rewarded For Distinguished Air Service

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Four appointments to the distinguished Service Order, one bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross 28 Distinguished Flying Crosses and 53 flying medals in recognition of gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations are announced by the Air Ministry on Friday.

They include the D. F. C. to Acting Squadron Leader John Anthony Slater, born in Ootacamund in 1911, Flying Officer Harry Claude Randolph Way, born in Ceylon in 1908, the D. F. M. to Sergeant Raymond Robert Stanley Ballantyne, born in Simla in 1917. —Reuter.

Red Radio Tells Story Of Terror Attempted By Savage Enemy

The following cable has been received from London:—

Leningrad has found time in the heat of battle to speak to London again, reports the "Daily Mail" Radio Station.

"Listen City of London! Listen, People of London! This is Leningrad calling," said the city's radio.

The speaker went on to tell of the terror attempted by the savage enemy and the pressure brought to bear on the population during the past few weeks.

German bombers, he said, appeared over the city at a great height, indiscriminately bombing dwelling houses, schools and hospitals.

"But Leningrad does not allow itself to be frightened by the bandits. Its entire population is courageously fighting fire-bombs. Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen and many other German cities will suffer Leningrad's experiences. Leningrad will live for ever."

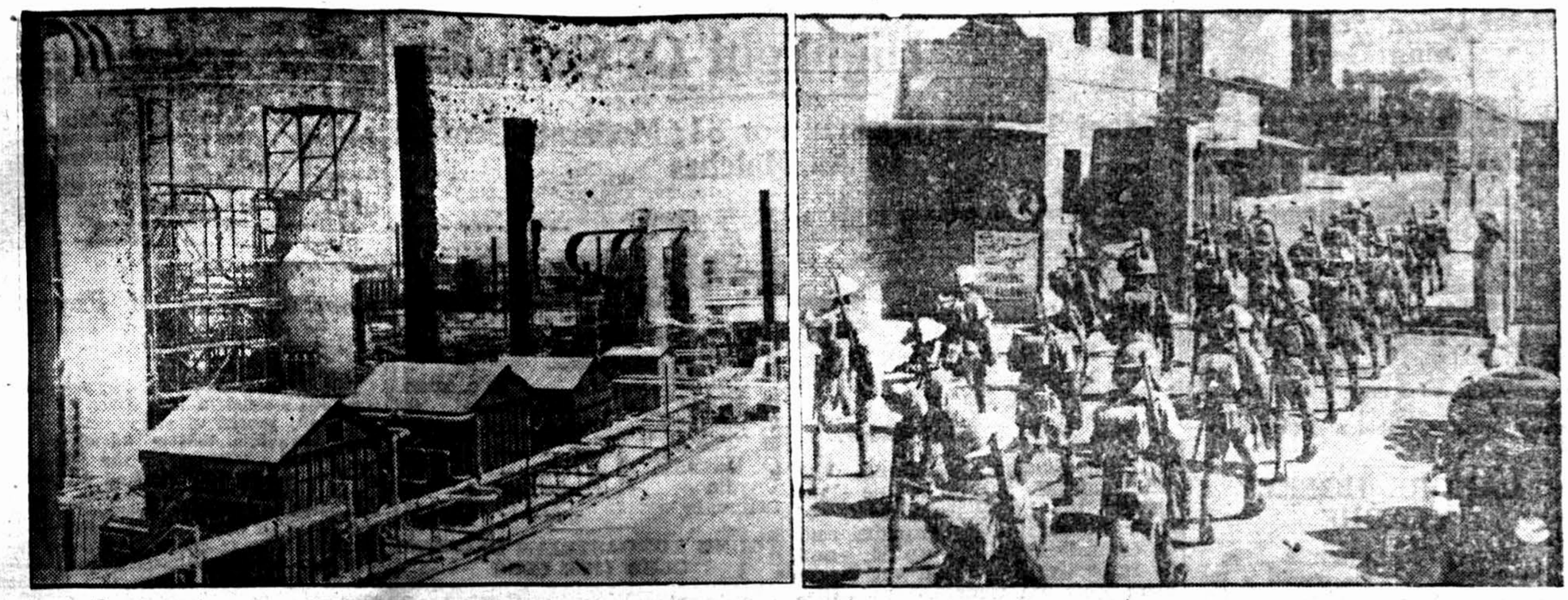
Replying to London's greetings recently broadcast by the B.B.C. he said:—

"Dear Friends! We thank you with all our heart for your message. We admire your courageous airmen, soldiers and sailors fighting so bravely against our common enemy. Your voice of friendship coming from the battlefield inspires us to new resistance till final victory."—A. P.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Herr Wiedemann, Hitler's A.-D.-C. and former Consul-General in San Francisco has left to-day for Kobe in the Japanese steamer "Maraba Maru" His appointment as German Consul-General in Tientsin was recently announced.—Reuter.

INDIAN FORCES IN IRAN



(Ieft) A general view of the world's largest oil refinery at Abadan, which was taken over by Indian troops by a swift coup last month.
(Right) Indian riflemen entering the main gates of the refinery.

All Politicals In Iran Released

Faruqi Confirmed As Premier: New Cabinet Not Yet Formed

LONDON, Sept. 19.

The new Shah has confirmed Mr. Furughi in the Premiership, states the Teheran radio. The formation of a new Cabinet is under consideration.

The Shah has granted a general amnesty and a number of political prisoners were released on Friday. A Parliamentary committee has been formed to inspect the Crown jewels.

Fears have been expressed in some quarters that the former Shah has sent part of these away.

In an article entitled "Our Future Duties", the news paper "Ettelatt" urges among other points "judicial reform must be introduced. We must not let the old state of affairs to be repeated.

Previous abuses and tyrannies ought to be entirely prevented. We must have full confidence in the future We must put aside personal interests and always consider the interests of the country and the nation.'—Reuter.

German And Italian Legation Staff Quit Capital Separately

TEHERAN, Sept. 19.

British troops have entered Teheran and the Germans are steadily being cleared of the capital. The staff of the Italian Legation here refused to accompany the German Legation Staff. They are leaving separately today.

Reuter's Special Correspondent reports that another 130 of the most dangeous "fifth columnists" were due to leave the city last night.—Reuter.

GOVT TO CONTROL ORDERS FOR PHONE EQUIPMENT.

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

In view of the extreme pressure upon American producing capacity and the necessity therefore of justifying every procurement from that country, it has been decided that all applications for telephones and connected equipment from the U. S. A. must now be made under Lease-Lend.

The Government of India have accordingly introduced a new procedure which is to come into effect forthwith.—A. P.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Brazilian vessels are not allowed to enter the war zone which is defined as Europeon coastal waters except of Spain and Portugal the whole of the Mediterranean northern coast of Africa the whole of the Indian Ocean and the east coast of South America. —Reuter.

Italy To Break Away From Axis?

GOVT. SEND SPECIAL MISSION TO SOUND AMERICA ON ISSUE OF RUPTURE

NEW YORK, September 20.

The "New York Post" to-day gives prominence to an unsigned exclusive statement from "somewhere in Europe" stating: The Italian Government has sent a special mission to the United States according to well-informed private sources. The mission at the moment is entirely unofficial, but it is prepared to take over immediate representation of Italy in Washington, should an Axis rupture develop.

Details of its formation have been carefully guarded, and it is not known how many members the mission includes.

They were accompanied by their families, however, and took with them sufficient funds to finance their activities, should they suddenly have important official duties.

Their journey to the United States was made with the knowledge and consent of the British blockade authorities.

It is also obvious that the United States Government has been kept completely informed

Contributing to the Italian attitude is the imminence of a Libyan offensive by the British, and the strong possibility that the Italians will receive little support from Germans."—Reuter.

12 British Warships Being Repaired In U. S. Naval Yards

Several Other Ships Also Being Renovated

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

The United States Navy Department has announced that 12 British warships including the battleship "Warspite" and 11 other craft are now in American ports for repairs, provisioning and other purposes.

The announcement was made under the new publicity policy.

In addition to these ships there are also several other British craft in United States harbours, but it is not deemed feasible to make public any information concerning them.

The Navy Department said "Warspite" is in Bremerton Navy yard in the State of Washington on the west coast.

The aircraft carriers "Formidable" and "Illustrious" are both in Norfolk on the east coast.

Other ships listed by the Navy Department were cruisers "Delhi" and "Dido" both in Brooklyn (New York) navy yard.

The cruisers "Liverpool" and "Orion" are in Mare Island (California) navy yard.

"Asturias", described as a converted cruiser, is in Newportsmouthnews (Newhampshire)

Corvettes "Nasturtium" and "Primrose" are in Charleston (South Carolina) while a coastal minesweeper is in Baltimore (Maryland) —Reuter.

REWA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(From A Correspondent)

REWA, Sept. 19.

The Dussehra Session of Rew. Legislative Council (Raj Parishad will begin on 6th October, 1941. His Highness Maharaja Saheb Bahadu. will address the Council on the opening day of the session.

SENSATIONAL ARMED DACOITY

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

News of a sensational armed dacoity in Darbargadha of Valkuda, (Ghogha Taluka in Ahmedabad District) is received here. It is learnt that one Prabhatsing was killed by revolver shots in Darbargadha, and two others were assaulted by swords by a gang of dacoits. Armed with guns the dacoits fired all along their way in the Bazar, while escaping from Darbargadha. The assault resulted in serious injury to one Amritlal who is reported to be in a precarious condition. Armed Police is chasing the dacoits. People are greatly alarmed. The dacoits fired a number of gunshots during this raid.

BHAVNAGAR BUDGET COMMITTEE

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 20.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar has appointed a committee of four officials to balance the budget The Committee will work under the supervision of Mr. Anantrai Pattani Dewan. Members of the Committee are Messrs. Bhaskerrao Mehta Judicial Assistant, Hargovindas Trivedi, personal assistant Gajanandbhai Bhatt, Revenue Commissioner, and Bhanu Prased Dajibhai, retired State Controller.

BANGKOK:—A private members bill, advocating a ban on the entry of foreigners of all nationalities into Thailand in view of the present international situation and in order to prevent fifth column activities and safeguard the country's economic standards, was defeated in the Assembly by 42 votes to 24.—Reuter.

FRENCH RESTRICTIONS ON JEWS

Entry Into Several Trades And Professions Banned

LONDON, Sept. 16.

All Jews in France are banned after to-day from important professions and business posts, cabled the "Daily Herald" Lisbon Correspondent on September 15.

Henceforth no Jew may be a French Ambassador, Banker, stockbroker or a publicity agent. He may not be a land agent newspaper editor or even reporter except on small scientific papers.

He will be admitted to police and high army posts only by a special decree after he has shown that his father was killed in the French army or he himself has the Military Legion of Honour.

In occupied France Jews may no longer have wireless sets or telephones, or withdraw jewels or money from their banks. Their shops are closed down. Tens of thousands of them all over the country are being arrested in the reign of terror which now grips Fance.

In Morocco oppression will be even severer. A new decree not yet in force will shortly compel all Jews to dwell in the ghettoes.

According to the "News Chronicle" New York Correspondent, Lindbergh's reference in his speech recently to Jews as one of the groups "pressing this country toward war" has raised a great outcry, and now there are signs of a split in the ranks of Isolationists who until now have been solidly behind Lindbergh.

NO STRENGTH LEFT TO ATTACK ENGLAND

London Reuter's air correspondent writes:—

The air war has reached the autumn stage with the strength of the Luftwaffe at its lowest, owing to losses on the other side of Europe, and the R. A. F. holds nearly complete mastery of the skies.

The German air force is now at rock bottom in the number of bombers and fighters available. The continued small scale of night raiding on Britain fully confirms this belief. It is believed that on few nights since the opening of the German attack on Russia three months ago have more than 50 German bombers been engaged on operations of all kinds on Britain including mine-laying in approaches which suggests that the total force available is only a few hundred.—Reuter.

FAMINE IN KISTNA DISTRICT

MASULIPATAM, Sept. 20.

Due to the failure of the seasonal rains in the interior taluqs of Kistna District, agricultural operations have been hampered and the people are confronted with famine conditions. The Kistna District Board have started relief works in the Mandigama Taluq absorbing about four thousand workmen.—A. P.

MAHENDRA CUP FOOTBALL

Delhi Union Scores Winning Goal

DELHI, Sept. 20.

In the replay of Mahendra Cup Football Tournament, extra time was played and the Delhi Union scored the winning goal through a penalty kick. The local players hung on to their lead and played out time.

RESULTS

DELHI UNION: 2 goals
JAIPUR UNION: 1 goal

(Teams).—Delhi Union F C.:—Faqir Mohammed; Abdul Shakoor and Quamaruddin; Mohd Yassen, Mohd Swalihn and Mohd Irifean, Habib Baig, Roshan Ali, Mohd Said, Mohd Taqi and Fayazkhan.

Jaipur Union:—K. M °C. Chain; Salimuddin and Rahim, Abdullwahid, Samad and Banasingh; Mohisin, Atamohd, Mumtaz, Yahid and Sikandar.—A. P.

LAHORE HOCKEY LEAGUE

LAHORE, Sept. 20.

The following are the results of the matches played this evening, in the Lahore Summer Hockey League:—

Y.M.C.A. 1 N-W.R. Workshops, 0
Ordnance Club, 4: N.-W.R Workshops "C", 2.—A P

NEWBURY CUP RESULTS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Newbury Autumn Cup was the chief event of the two race meetings held at Newbury and Lanark to-day and Mr. Lant's Germanicus again proved a great stayer. By colorado kid out of Miss Dewar, this colt won its last two races over a mile and a half at Newmarket and a mile and six furlongs at Nottingham, but the two miles one furlong did not worry him, and he beat off the challenge of two geldings Lord Portal's Longriggan by Prince Galahad out of Demimondaine finishing two lengths away with the same distance leaving Lord Derby's Roanoke by Salmontrout out of Jiggo third. Sir H. Cunliffe Owen had his finis the favourite at 5/2. But the winner ridden by D Smith and trained by butters, was well fancied at 7/2, Longriggan was at 5/1, and Roanoke at 10/1.—Reuter.

3rd CROWDED WEEK

LEELA CHITNIS

Adds Thousands her Million Fans

in CHITRA'S

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—Now At—

IMPERIAL

Daily 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

Mat. 1-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

Week-End Cricket

Merchant's Stylish 84, Highlight Of Saturday

Mani Takes 4 Wickets For 31; Moderate Scoring In All Matches

The week-end cricket in Bombay did not present any striking features either in batting or in bowling.

At the Brabourne Stadium, however, V. M. Merchant, playing for the C. C. I. against Young Men's Muslim Association, knocked up a stylish 64 which was the tallest score of the day.

B.B. & C.I.'S FINE SHOW.

At the Muslim Gymkhana, the B.B. and C.I. put up a fine show against the home team, two of their batsmen B.E. Kapadia and O. Gonsalves putting up 56 and 68 respectively. From the home team Ebrahim remained unbeaten after knocking up 65.

Playing for the home-team against the Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club on the Parsi Gymkhana ground, P. E. Palia and F. K. Nariman put up 44 and 53 respectively. H. Wadia from the rival team also put up 43.

MANI'S GOOD BOWLING.

Mani, bowling for the Hindu Gymkhana North against Gymkhana "A" on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, took 4 wickets for 31 runs which was the only good bowling performance of the day.

Scores:—

C.C.I. VS. YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

C.C.I. (1st Innings).

D. T. Morarji	3
R. P. Vachha	0
P. P. Oomrigar	0
N. Dalal	3
H. D. Sethna (retired)	4
P. D. Bilimoria	0
V. M. Merchant (Capt.) (not out)	84
V. Raiji (not out)	13
A. H. Mehta, P. S. Shroff, A. Peemohmed did not bat	
Extras	28
Total (6 wic.)	135

Bowling Analysis.—

	wic.	runs.
D. Solomon	1	45
A. F. Sheik	4	32
Abdul Rehman	0	30

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION (1ST INNS.)

Issa	2
H. M. A. Khan	10
D. Solomon	1
Wasker	21
A. Jafari	0
Ali	15
A. Rehman	3
A. Fatah (not out)	23
The rest did ot bat	
Extra	10
Total (6 wic)	85

This match ended in a draw.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. THE YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN.

PARSI GYMKHANA (1st Inns.)

P. E. Palia	44
E. K. Nariman	53
H. N. Kanga	4
J. S. Lawyer	6
N. H. Colah	21
P. C. Engineer	24
R. S. Cooper (not out)	18
The rest did not bat.	
Extra	2
Total (for 6 wic)	172

Bowling Analysis.—

	wic.	runs.
B. Mehta	4	60
J. Daruvala	1	37
H. Wadia	1	28
G. Udwadia	0	12
Unvala	0	22
Lelinvala	0	11

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN CRICKET CLUB (1ST ING.)

A. Udwadia	0
F. Peddar	19
K. Lelinvala	22
H. Wadia	43
B. Mehta	23
The rest did not bat.	
Extra	6
Total (4 wic)	113

Bowling Analysis.—

	wic.	runs.
F. R. Nariman	2	18
M. H. Colah	0	24
P. E. Palia	1	20
P. C. Engineer	1	24
R. S. Cooper	0	17
J. H. Wadia	0	4

This match also ended in a draw.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. B. B. AND C. I.

ISLAM GYMKHANA (1st Ings.)

M. I. Merchant	5
Y. A. Botavala	0
A. M. Aga	17
K. C. Ebrahim (not out)	65
A. U. Botavala	7
H. S. Anwar	3
H. Qureshi	4
S. G. Khairaj (not out)	3
The rest did not bat.	
Extra	12
Total (6 wic)	116

Bowling Analysis.—

	wic.	runs.
S. H. Mehta	2	32
B. E. Kapadia	2	19
B. P. Kadam	1	15
K. V Maniar	0	23
K. G. Pardesi	1	14

B.B. AND C.I. AGENCY CRICKET CLUB (1ST INGS.)

B. E. Kapadia	56
K. G. Pardesi	0
O. Gonsalves	68
S. Loveday	14
B. P. Kadam (not out)	3
S. N. Mehta	0
The rest did not bat.	
Extra	3
Total (5 wic)	144

Bowling Analysis.—

	wic.	runs.
A. U. Botavala	1	60
K. C. Ebrahim	1	47
S. G. Khairaj	1	7
Jamaludin	0	27
Merchant M. I.	0	2

GYMKHANA "A" VS. HINDU GYMKHANA NORTH.

GYMKHANA "A" (1st mnings.)

R. S. Mahajan	15
K. H. Jobanputra	30
N. M. Merchant	0
A. J. Dossa	3
R. R. Wadker	20
R. V. Kapadia	10
K. M. Bhatia	19
N. D. Ved	1
K. V. Save	5
C. T. Vakil	33
G. S. Shete did not bat.	
Extra	8
Total	149

Bowling Analysis.—

	wic	runs.
Sathe M. S.	2	20
Shanker	1	27
Patanker	0	3
M. Rao	1	34
Jogendresingh	0	24
Mani	4	31
N. Kesari	0	12

HINDU GYMKHANA NORTH (1ST INGS.)

Mukund	1
Pathak	21
Patankar (not out)	32
Shanker	0
Sathe (not out)	16
(The rest did not bat)	
Extra	7
Total (3 wic.)	70

Bowling Analysis.—

	wics	runs.
Jobanputra	1	18
Ved N. D.	0	19
Bhatia	2	17
Wadker	0	16

This match also ended in a draw.

THE BIGGEST LAUGH BLITZ ON THE SCREEN!

SARASWATI'S Sparkling Comedy

'NAVARDEV'

(BRIDEGROOM)

Screen Play PRINCIPAL ATRE

Direction DADASAHEB TORNEY

Starring: DEEPAK, SUMATI GUPTE, DINKAR KAMANNA & Others

2ND WEEK at MAJESTIC

Daily 4, 7, 9-45 P.M.
Sat. Sun. 1-30 P.M.

A Swastik India Ltd. 'Release'

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 67,47,220-12-3

FOR THE R. A. F.—Rs. 750 Messrs. McKenzies Ltd. Rs. 698-12-0 Through the Treasury Officer, Surat Rs 135 Mr. F. H. Mehta.

FOR ARMOURED CARRIERS FOR INDIAN ARMY:—Rs. 750 Messrs. McKenzies Ltd Rs 699 Through the Treasury Officer, Surat.

FOR CHANCELLOR OF EXCHEQUER, LONDON, FOR WAR PURPOSES:—Rs. 909 "Anonymous"

Grand total on Saturday Rs. 67,51,323-0-3

Koor Institute Of Physical Culture

The Koor Institute of Physical Culture was started in 1934. Since its very inception, youths of every caste and creed have been taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the institute. At this institute exercises of all kinds are taught, starting from free-movement to heavy weight-lighting. Master Jacob Cohen was the Champion Weight Lifter (Light-Weight class) for 1940, and for 1941, Master Kayum won the championship for Feather-Weight class

It was suggested by some of the members to hold a variety entertainment in aid of the Institute. It was, therefore arranged to hold the same at the Sir C. J. Hall but due to unsettled conditions prevailing in the City at the time, had same bad to be postponed twice. It has now definitely been arranged to hold the variety entertainment at the Sir C. J. Hall on Sunday 21st instant at 3-30 p.m.

The programme will include:—

(1) Indian dances by Miss Damayanti, Kumari Sudha Amonkar and Kumari Patralekha Pandit

(2) Exhibition dances by Mr and Mrs. Joshua Rubens.

(3) Ventriloquism by Mr. George Bucaro

(4) Tricks of self-defence by Sharafuddin Ustad.

(5) Muscle control by Mr T. H. Sarkari

(6) Temple dance by Shama, Rami, Prema and Usha

(7) Vocal music by Ibrahim Seth Tan Talwar, blind boxing scientific weight-ilfting feats of strength and acrobatics, hand-balancing, statue posing etc., by the members of the Koor Institut of Physical Culture.

Matches For Sunday, 21st September 1941

COURT NO 1 6-45 p.m. MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL:—G. D Patwardhan and D G. Mugwe vs K. M. Ragnekar and R. N. Kanga.

6 p.m. PROFESSIONALS SINGLES FINAL:—P Mohanlal vs. Ganpat Ramji

7 p.m MIXED DOUBLES FINAL:—G. D Patwardhan and Miss M. R. Vimadalal vs. K. M. Ragnekar and Miss P. de Lima

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION:—Capt J. McConchie has kindly consented to preside and to distribute the prizes to the Winners.

I. F. C. SHIELD

LUCKNOW, Sept. 20.

The Mysore Blues moved into the second round of the I.F.C. Shield Tournament by defeating the Companions F.C., Delhi, by one goal to nil

The Companions were a better team and should have won the match but their forwards failed to finish any of their many chances of scoring that came their way. They also failed to convert two penalty kicks which were awarded to them.—A. P.

W. I. Badminton Championships 1941

Matches for Saturday, 20th September 1941.

COURT NO 1 5-45 p.m. LADIES DOUBLES FINAL:—Miss A. K. Dadiburjor and Miss F Talyarkhan beat Mrs. S Maneckshaw and Miss M. R. Vimadalal 12-15, 15-7, 15-5.

6-30 p.m. MEN'S SINGLES FINAL:—R. N Kanga beat G D. Patwardhan 15-13, 15-5

7 p.m. PROFESSIONALS DOUBLES FINAL:—Adam Hussan and Ramchandra beat Sarjoo Prasad and Ganpat Ramji 15-12, 8-15, 15-12.

LONDON, September 20.

Sir Samuel Hoare is going back to London next week to report.—Reuter.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 30, 1997
Muslim: Shaban 28, 1360
Parsi: Farvardin 17, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 37m.
Hightide: 11-54, —
Lowtide: 5-32, 18-00
Solar Eclipse: 7-50 a.m. — 9-24 a.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI: Mela of People's Jinnah Hall by Harijan Bhakti Pradarshak Mela at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

Public meeting at Dadar Chowpatty at 6 p.m. (S.T.). President: Dr T. R. Naravane. Speakers: Sjt. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Sjt. P. K. Savant, Sjt. V. B. Gandhi.

Meeting of all Satyagrahis and Congress Workers of the Ward in the Ward Committee Office at 8 p.m. (S.T.).

GANDHI JAYANTI LECTURE AT MULUND: Under the joint auspices of Shree Mulund Shista Sangh and Shree Mulund Khadi Mandir, Syt. Purushottam Kanji will speak on 'Khadi and Gandhi Jayanti' to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Smt. Ratanbai School, Mulund.

"PAKISTAN": A declaration has been filed for "Pakistan" monthly magazine, the first number of which will be published before Ramzan Id.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ: The Bombay Brahmo Samaj will complete its first year by the third week of this month. The annual celebration will commence to-day (Sunday) and will last for a week.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Dr. D. John will deliver a lecture in the 'Ananda Vihara' near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on "Buddha's Visits to Lanka and His Relics There."

MAR THOMA SYRIAN CONGREGATION CHURCH SERVICE: Mar Thoma Syrian Service at the Holy Redeemer Church Dadar (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Dreams and Dreamers" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jhangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION: The annual general meeting of Government Peons' and Inferior Servants' Union, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Hall, Navalkar Lane, Sandhurst Road. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will attend.

PROCEEDS TO WAR GIFT FUND: Rs. 2,214-1-0 being the proceeds of the Parsi Social Drama Masi-no-Mako staged under the auspices of the Parsi Insurance Workers' War Aid Committee is sent to Sir Homi M. Mehta, President of the War Gift Fund

DR. GHOSH IN BOMBAY: Dr. H. Ghosh, M.B., M.S.P.E. (Paris) Scientific Director, Standard Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta and Vice-President, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association arrived in Bombay on Saturday by Calcutta Mail to attend the 15th Committee Meeting of the Association and the deliberations of the annual gathering. Dr Ghosh is expected to leave for Calcutta on Sunday next.

ANAND SANGIT MELA, PAREL: To-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Anand Sangit Mela Prize Distribution ceremony will be held, when Dr. R. K. Gagande will preside and distribute prizes to the boys and girls.

MARATHI V. MANDALS: The proposed meeting of the members of the V. Mandals of the colleges will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of the Keertan Sanstha, Purushottam Nivas, Vaidya Road, Dadar.

GUJARATI HINDU MANDAL, PAREL: Mrs. Urmilaben Mehta, General Secretary, All-India Women's Conference, will speak on "Our duty under the present circumstances" at the Mandal's Vice-President's Bungalow, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.).

SARASWAT CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY: The twenty-third annual general meeting of the members of the New Saraswat Union Co-operative Credit Society, will be held in the Forbes Gujarati Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

KOOR INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE: The variety entertainment in aid of the Koor Institute of Physical Culture, which had to be postponed due to unsettled conditions in the city, is now scheduled to take place at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

SILVER JUBILEF
WEEK NOW BEING CELEBRATED BY ALL BOMBAY!
NEW THEATRES' TOP-NOTCH EPIC!
"LAGAN"
Starring: SAIGAL, KANAN, NAWAB
Direction: NITIN BOSE
MINERVA
Time: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun., at 1-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Great Lie". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"That Night in Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Maisie was a Lady". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Affectionately Yours." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Birth of a Baby". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Akela". Daily at 4-30, 7 15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Sister". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Navardev". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—Daily Change of Programme. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Zorro's Fighting Legion". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

GOMANTAK HINDU VIDYARTHI MANDAL: Under the auspices of the above Union, a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Mandal's Hall. The subject is: "All Goan Institutions in Bombay should be abolished."

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Shrimati Taraben Modak will visit Khar Balkan-ji-Bari to-day (Sunday) and relate stories to children at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar at 8-30 a.m.

MARWADI STUDENTS' UNION: Under the auspices of the Marwadi Students' Union, a public debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in Marwadi Commercial High School Hall, Gajdar Street, Chira Bazar. The subject of the debate will be "In the opinion of the house marriage is an obstacle in National Progress."

FREE FORTNIGHTLY ART EXHIBITION: Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, the Tenth Free Fortnightly Art Exhibition will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Society's Hall, Sandhurst House, Sandhurst Road, between 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. Admission free to all.

GITA CLASS: Swam Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on 'Bhagawat Gita' at the Mission Library Hall Khar Road, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

A RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI: Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on 'The Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall,, Khar Road.

KANNADA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA: All lovers of Kannada literature are invited to a discourse on "Beauty of Classical Kannada Sahitya" by Mr. Ramachanya Kundargi of Vani Vihar Vidyalaya in Kannada to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga.

FORT STUDENTS' UNION KHADI EXHIBITION: Under the auspices of F. S. U. a special arrangement is made for Khadi Exhibition to-day (Sunday) at the office of the Union, 71 Bazargate Street.

The Exhibition will be opened from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

An appeal to the people of Fort area:—We hope that the people of Fort area will make the best of the opportunity created by the Union We also appeal to the people to buy Khaddar from the Exhibition and thereby help the constructive programme undertaken by the Union.

MAHARANI LAXMIBAI MEMORIAL MANDAL.

(From A Correspondent)

Maharani Laxmibai (Zansi) Memorial Mandal, Bombay, held its general meeting on 24-8-41 in their office. The meeting passed a condolence resolution on death of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. After passing the second annual report and the accounts, the members accorded sanction for having secured a suitable accommodation in the Arya Samaj Building, Kakedwadi, for the Women's Physical Training Classes conducted by the Mandal. If need was keenly felt in view of the increasing number of members attending the classes and for extending the same facilities to grown up ladies. The members thanked the promoters of Arya Samaj. Then the rules and regulations of the Mandal were discussed and the members accorded thanks to those who helped them in their cause, and therefore the meeting terminated. Statement of accounts from 2nd July, 1939, to 30th June, 1941, examined by recognised auditors

BOMBAY SHOP ASSISTANTS' FEDERATION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Federation was held on Tuesday last in Mantri House under the presidentship of Sjt Amritlal Pandya. Representatives of 26 Mandals were present.

With a view to organise all the Mandals in the city, Propaganda, Constitution, Organisation, Finance Magazine and Research, Committees and a Council of Action consisting of Messrs. G. G. Mehta Girdhar Thakkar, Mrs Vimlaben Mehta, Messrs. Bhagwandas Kapadia and Keshav Talpade was formed and Mr. K M Shroff was appointed Legal Adviser.

The Annual Conference will be held in the month of December and the Gumasta Week just before the Annual Conference. It was also decided to celebrate Sunday the 21st September, 1941, as the Gumasta Day.'

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Sessions In Bombay

The Joint Session of the Indian Economic Conference (Silver Jubilee Session) and the Indian Political Science Conference (Fourth Session) will be held in Bombay under the auspices of the University of Bombay on 31st December, 1941 tnd the following three days.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will inaugurate the Conferences on the first day. Dr. J. P. Niyogi, University Professor of Economics, University of Calcutta, will preside over the Economic Conference. Dr. V. S. Ram, Head of the Department of Politics, University Lucknow will preside over the Indian Political Science Conference.

The subjects for discussion at the Economic Conference are (a) Rural Co-operation in India (b) Finanre of Local Bodies (c) Development of Economic Thought in India (Ranade Centenary) (d) A current Topic to be decided by the Executive Commttee in due course The Indian Political Science Conference will discuss (a) Medieval Political Theories (b) Constitutional Developments and Constitutional Law in British India (c) Economic Activities of the State.

Besides members of the Indian Economic Association and the Indian Political Science Association, the members of the Reception Committee of the joint Conferences will be able to take part in the Conferences. The minimum subscription for this is Rs. 10. The subscription for a Donor is Rs. 100 only. Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics will act as Hon. Local Secretary of the Conferences. He will be assisted by Prof. J. J Anjaria and Prof. N. S Pardasani Joint Secretaries and Dr. P. J. J. Pinto, Assistant Secretary. Inquiries may be addressed to the Hon. Local Secretary at the School of Economics and Sociology University of Bombay Bombay 1.

SOLAR ECLIPSE TO-DAY

There are two eclipses this month. One was the Lunar eclipse which took place on the 5th inst. The Solar eclipse will take place to-day (Sunday). This eclipse will be total, but throughout India, it will be partially visible, as only a quarter of the sun will be overshadowed at its highest phase.

In Bombay the Solar eclipse will begin at 7-50 a.m (S.T.) and end at 9-24 a.m. The highest phase of the eclipse will be at 8-30 a.m.

Generally two Solar eclipses occur every year, though they may not be visible in India. The largest number of eclipses in any year is seven, of which five may be solar and two lunar, or four solar and three lunar. In the last 27 years, there have been 20 partial, 23 annular and 20 total eclipses of the sun. Only a few of these were visible in India.

Out of 20 total solar eclipses in the last 27 years, four were visible in India, including one which took place on 9th Nov. 1929, which was totally visible in many parts of India. The Hindus will observe fast and give in charity to the poor when the eclipse is on.

Gumasta Day

Messrs. Keshav Talpade and Girdhar Thakkar, Propaganda Secretaries, Gumasta Mahamandal, write:—

In certain localities the shop-keepers are still trying to break the solidarity of the Gumastas by opposing the popular demand for a common weekly holiday. In some shops even the rest recess is denied to the Gumastas, and the Mahamandal, with the co-operation of the local Mandals is making every effort to redress the grievances of the Gumastas.

To co-ordinate such efforts of the Mandals in different localities and to propagate for a demand of dearness war allowance, the Gumasta Mahamandal has decided to-day as "Gumasta Day" with the following programme

8 a.m Cycle procession from opposite Novelty Cinema, Grant Road. A lorry with Gumastas will pass through the city.

4 p.m. A huge procession from Mahamandal office in Champa Gully.

6-30 p.m. A public meeting at Chowpatty. Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will preside.

9 p.m. A public meeting at Marwari Sammelan Hall Narayan Mandir, Kalbadevi.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships for the year 1941/42 for a period of one year from 9th June 1941 have been granted by the Baroda Government as under:- 21 Antyaj students are awarded "Shree Sayajirao Gaekwar Antyaj Scholarships" of the value of over Rs. 100 per month. (2) Muslim scholarships were awarded to 10 Muslim students of secondary schools, each receiving Rs. 6 per month. (3) 16 girls studying in secondary schools were awarded "Girls' Scholarships," the total being Rs 120 per month. (4) District scholarships were given to 18 students. (5) 16 students received the "Poor Boys' Scholarships" amounting to Rs. 114 per month. Thus 81 students were awarded scholarships under various schemes.

A. R. P. CALLING

Bombay Will Have To Put Out Its Own Fires, Says Symington

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Speaking at an A.R.P. cinema show at Mahim Mr. D. Symington, Joint Secretary, Home Department (A.R.P.) deplored that political opinion were serving as an excuse for some people not to come forward and join the A.R.P.

Mr. Symington in his speech dwelt on the difference between a possible attack here and the attacks on a town in the United Kingdom." In England, when a city is attacked, fire brigades rescue squads and ambulances can be rushed from the neighbouring towns, and a few miles of driving over perfect roads is sufficient to bring all this assistance into action. But in India, each town is isolated. Bombay for instance will have to put out its own fires if it can; rescue its own trapped inhabitants; and care for its own injured. Therefore in Bombay, we ought as individuals to be trained and prepared to a man, so that everybody knows what to do."

In Mr. Symington's view, an attack by incendiary bombs if at all was the most likely type to be expected. As each bomb was capable of starting a serious fire, it was necessary for every householder and every ablebodied person to know how to tackle an incendiary bomb. Concluding, Mr. Symington said that A.R.P. work in Bombay was to be intensified in the future. There should be more training more standardisation of work and additional duties.—A P.

OPENS NEXT THURSDAY
PRABHAT'S FILM BIOGRAPHY OF FAITH
"SANT SAKHU"
AT
CENTRAL

Eleventh Glorious Week
An interesting tale of two sisters....
Shadi
Ranjit's emotional epic.
Directed by: JAYANT DESAI
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Mat.: Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

THE SHOCK— ENTERTAINMENT
SHOCKS WITH ITS GRIM REALITY BUT TEACHES:
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
SISTER
Starring:
SHEIKH MUKHTAR,
NALINI JAYAWANT
HARISH,
KANAIYALAL,
HUSNA BANU
Direction: MEHBOOB
7th WEEK at
PATHE
Matinee To-day at 12-30
Other Shows at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m

SIRUR TROPHY DEBATE

Elphinstone College Carries Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

28 representatives from different Bombay Colleges contested for the D. N. Sirur Trophy inter-collegiate debate at the Convocation Hall to-day, on the subject " that the attempts to divide India politically are not conducive to her national interests". The proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Justice M. C Chagla presided and the panel of judges was composed of Mr. C. G. Modi, Mr. B. N. Gokhale and Miss Kapila Khandwala.

The first, second and third prizes, (all silver cups), were awarded to, Mr. R. A. Zakaria, (Government Law College), Mr. S. K. Daru, (Elphinstone College), and Mr. Rushi Billimoria, (St. Xavier), respectively. Mr. S. R. Damri of Grants' Medical College was highly recommended.

The Sirur trophy was awarded to Elphinstone College, in recognition of the debating abilities displayed by Mr. S. K. Daru and Mr. P. D. Kasbekar.

The proposition was opened by Mrs. Sharda Kotak. She laid emphasis on the common cultural and economic aspects between the Hindus and the Muslims. The cultural unity of India, she said was inherent; it was historical. It was the British politicians who had created dissensions in the land.

She characterised Pakistan as the counsel of despair; it was also futile and impracticable and would only hamper the national growth, before it died a natural death.

Mr. R. A. Zackaria who supported her said that the followers of Pakistan were trying to crush underfoot both statistics and the evidence of history. He denied that the Muslims formed a separate nation. They were, like all others, Indians; only they followed a religion different from the Hindus. He appealed to the leaders to separate politics and religion and to move with the times.

Mr. S. K. Daru (Prop), characterised Pakistan as an attempt to wrench and tear away the limb of a living organism. Ethnically, Hindus and Muslims presented the same characteristics. The cultural unity of the nation, its economic and social interests were such, that they cut across all differences, which were only superficial. He reminded the gathering of the traditional British attitude which fostered differences.

Mr. Rushi Billimoria (Prop), remarked that it was strange, it was overfearing for a minority to try to dictate to a majority. The geographical configuration of the country was such that the only way to live in India was to live in accordance with the law of interdependence.

The opposition was opened by Mr. V. M. Bhave. He pleaded that if communities could not live together they should live separately. If unity were inherent in India, he asked, why did it not bring together the different communities during the Civil Disobedience Movements, and the economic and political distresses which were common to them. He thought that if Pakistan were granted, the Muslims might come back later into a United India, if they thought that one nation was better than two.

The other speakers were Miss M. D. Savai, Miss V. B. Shashital, Miss G. Dalla, Mr. R. P. Chandavarkar, Mr. O. V. Jooma, Mr. J. P. Gupte, Mr. P. A. Patel, Mr Malik Wahedna, Mr. D. B. Hublikar and Mr. S. R. Damri, on the proposition side.

Miss M. Surti, Mr. Mustafa Kamal, Mr. J. B. Dadachanji, Mr. E. J. Vaz, Mr. D. M. Bassa, Mr. V. H, Patwardhan, Mr. P. M. Mangalvedhi, Mr P. D. Kasbekar, Mr. D.F.B. Patel, Mr. Cyrus Dadachanji, Mr. Dacunha, Mr. G. S. Warty and Mr. T. V. Manekam, spoke for the opposition.

Mr. Chagla paid a compliment to the debaters, who he said, compared favourably with the best traditions of Oxford, of which he was a student.

"PROPHET OF HUMANITY"

More Tributes To Mahatma At Bombay Meetings

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Non-stop spinning in the different wards of the city and sale of khadi hundis were the chief items on the programme followed by Bombay on the third day of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

Tributes to the services rendered by Mahatma Gandhi to the cause of the Harijans were paid at a meeting of Harijans at Tarwadi to-night.

Public meetings were also held at Cochin Street and at Bazar Gate in "A" Ward and at Dongri in celebration of the Gandhi Jayanti.

At Rambaug, C. P. Tank, a score of spinners joined in non-stop spinning for the third day in succession.

Khadi hundis were sold at Bhat Bazar, Chinch Bunder and Mandvi between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m.

FRIEND OF THE OPPRESSED

Presiding over a public meeting at Jinnah Hall in the evening, Mr. Abidally Jafferbhoy said that Gandhiji had but one thought and that was the welfare of the oppressed and down-trodden people of India. He had commanded the confidence of the nation for the past 20 years. It was necessary the country should unhesitatingly accept the constructive programme given by Gandhiji because that would help India in its march towards freedom

Proceeding Mr. Abidalli pointed out that there had been many changes in our political tactics, but the country had stuck to the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatmaji had stuck fast to his principles. The various changes in tactics and strategy were devised to meet particular situations.

At the Mahatma's bidding they had filled jails, again at his bidding they had entered the Council Chambers The same beacon light still shone and held out the two fold programme of Satyagraha and constructive activity,

HARIJANS' TRIBUTE

Paying his tribute to Gandhiji on behalf of Harijans, Mr. S. G. Songaonker said that the services rendered by Gandhiji to the cause of the suppressed humanity which went under the name of Harijans were unique, during the past 20 years. No leader of India had waged such a bitter battle against untouchability as Gandhiji had done. He had tried to storm the citadels of orthodoxy. Thanks to his effort, there was a marked change to-day in the attitude of millions of Indians towards the untouchable.

ECONOMICS OF KHADDAR

Mr. Songaonker next referred to the economics of khaddar and said that in trying to popularise khadi, Gandhiji was only serving the interests of the half-starved peasantry of India. The constructive programme which he had placed before the country was intended to help India on her march to freedom. Mr. Songaonker appealed to his Harijan brethren to join the Congress and thereby strengthen its hands.

Mr. Purshottam Kanji said that Gandhiji appealed not only to the intellectual classes of India but also to the masses. Peasants marching ten and fifteen miles from their villages to have his 'darshan' whenever he toured India, was a common sight. It was the dumb masses of India that Gandhiji tried to serve.

Mere speeches on the occasion of Gandhiji's 73rd birthday were not enough. The country would be rendering him true homage by taking his lead. There was nothing so dear to Gandhiji's heart as khadi. His 73rd birthday would be a fitting occasion for Bombay to take to khadi.

CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME

Mr. G. G. Mehta said that Gandhiji had tried and tested the constructive programme for 25 years and a time had come when the whole country had understood its significance and had accepted it. Bombay was in no way behind other parts of the country in its devotion to the constructive programme. Bombay had become an important sales centre for khadi. But it was regrettable to find that the Muslim community had not taken to khadi as eagerly and as much as the Hindu community. Here was a field of activity which all Congress workers must explore.

The speaker appealed for volunteers from all classes and communities to push the sale of Khadi hundis .

THE WAY OF TRUTH

Mrs. Violet Alwa said that meetings were being held all over the country to celebrate the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi completing 72 years of his life—a life rich with sacrifice, with service, with experiments.

The speaker said that she was a student of the Gandhian way, but nowhere in Gandhiji's writings and speeches had she come across any claim to have evolved an "ism". What he had evolved was the Gandhian way—the way of truth.

One of the most important items on Gandhiji's programme was inter-communal unity. The growing monster of communalism could only be killed by communal unity. One type of communalism could not be fought by another.

PROPHET OF MANKIND

Mr. N. N. Abbasi said that Gandhiji belonged to the great line of prophets, who came from time to time to save mankind. He had, throughout his life, waged a relentless struggle against slavery and injustice and had taught the world how to conquer an enemy by Love and Win Freedom through non-Violence.

KHAN BAHADUR MOULVI MAHOMED HIDAYATULLA

A Popular Headmaster

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Mohamed Hidayatullah, head master of Government Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, retires to-morrow. He was born on September, 22nd, 1886 at Bhamburda at present known as Shivajee Nagar. He took his degree in Arts from the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, affiliated to the Allahabad University, in 1909. He

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md. Hidayatullah.

entered Government service as an assistant master in the Government High School, at Nasik, on Rs. 50 per month in 1912 and worked his way into the B.E.S. after eight years of hard and meritorious work and became the Head Master of Government Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona, in 1921.

Since that time has not spared time and energy to raise the efficiency of the school and the Anglo-Urdu High School at present bears an eloquent testimony to his devoted and selfless service. He retires to-morrow, after thirty years of distinguished service when the public of Poona and many of his past students, present students and staff have made elaborate arrangements to give him a fitting send off.

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR RESEARCH

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA'S PLEA FOR ADEQUATE GOVT. AID AT CHEMISTS' MEETING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution reiterating the need of closer co-operation and co-ordination between manufacturers on the one hand and research workers and institutions on the other was passed at the Conference of manufacturers of chemical and pharmaceutical products, and representatives of Universities and Research Institutions, which met to-day at the premises of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Churchgate Station, Bombay. Dr. Jivraj Mehta presided.

Welcoming the guests Dr. Mehta, emphasised the important part played by research in the development of industry, agriculture, commerce, and national defence of a country. Referring to the dependence of India on foreign countries for such commodities as machinery, heavy chemicals, and important drugs, the speaker stressed the need of utilizing the vast natural resources and motive power of India with a view to make her self-sufficient. This, according to him, could be done through the use of science on a more extensive scale.

After referring to the drawbacks and the slow progress of industrial research in India, the speaker stated that careful linking-up and co-ordination of all research work in every department of pure and applied science was indispensable, if real research was to bear the desired fruit. For this reason he welcomed the appointment of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research by the Government of India, which, he thought, was doing some important piece of work. He however regretted that the amount of five lacs placed at the disposal of the Board was too small, considering the magnitude of the task involved.

After emphasising the necessity of close collaboration between industries on the one hand and research workers on the other, Dr. Mehta referred to questions of Industrial Research. He said that it was the function of the Government to organise industrial research. He suggested that the Government should set apart an adequate amount for the purpose of encouraging and organising researches. Again industrialists could also play their part by generous endowments to Universities and other Institutions for industrial research from time to time.

The Conference terminated after passing some resolutions.

Mahatma Gandhi has appointed Mrs. Prabhawati Jakatdar as President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.

PATHAN MURDERED IN FORT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mohomedsha Hanifsha, aged 35 was brutally assaulted by some unknown persons at Wallace Street at 2-30 a.m. to-day. His body was found lying on the street in a pool of blood with a number of injuries on the head. The throat was cut.

Inquest was adjourned pending further inquiries.

Pearl Merchant Case

Sensational allegation were made when Ranjotsingh Budalsingh were further cross-examined when the case aganst Sajanlal Maganlal, city jeweller on charge of inciting and abetment to murder was resumed yesterday before the Chiem Presidency Magistrate.

The complainant in this case is Ghenmal Ghasiram, a wealthy pearl merchant, who was stabbed on February 14 at Kalbadevi. Rambotsingh, who is alleged to have stabbed the complainant was arrested on spot.

The police, in the course of their inquiries arrested the present accused on a charge of abetment of murder.

The case against Sajanlal Maganlal was first taken up in which Rambotsingh was examined as an approver.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. G. Velinker, defence counsel, witness stated. "Ten men have been watching me since I was released on bail and they are asking me to give false evidence against the accused at the point of knife.

He further stated that the complainant had rented three rooms for his use after his release from custody.

Questioned as to which he was occupying, witness stated he was shifted from room to room every three or four days.

He denied knowledge of the person who stood surety for him.

The money deposited on his behalf, he stated, belonged to the complainant.

It was not true that he had stabbed the complainant to take revenge for his being asked to quit the temple premises where he used to sleep.

Mr. Velinker then read out certain portions of the remand application relating to the witness as the accused.

He denied to have made any statement to the police immediately after his arrest.

The case stands adjourned to September 24.

Missing Parsi Student Writes To Parents

Parents of Nariman M. Patel, the young Parsi student from the St. Xavier's College who was reported to have been missing yesterday, have received from him a letter to the effect that he has joined the military service and has, therefore, left Bombay.

The parents are inquiring at the Recruiting Office, whence they have so far received no information.

POSSESSION OF ILLICIT LIQUOR ALLEGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dinshaw Kharshetji, Jalbhai Framroz and Behramsha Edulji were arrested by the police yesterday following a raid they carried on Shiriz Terrace, Chhaktawadi, Tardeo. They were alleged to have sold eight drams of illicit liquor and also for the alleged possession of five gallons 16 drams of illicit liquor valued at Rs. 132.

They were all allowed bail by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, today.

METAL THIEVES' RUSE FOILED

Arrests By C. I. D.

In view of the increased prevalence of thefts of all types of metal articles during recent months, consequent upon the demand now existing for scrap metal, the Police have been taking special measures to deal with this type of crime and the offenders in a number of cases have been brought to book. The most recent case of this type was detected in the Dock area during the week when C.I.D. watchers noticed two persons who, although to all outward appearances quite normal, were walking with an awkward gait and seemed to be waiting to pass out of the gates with a crowd of workers to avoid attracting undue attention. The police watchers challenged the two persons and on receiving unsatisfactory replies, searched their persons. The search disclosed that one of them had lengths of lead tubing wrapped round his thighs while the other had several copper tubes tucked in his waist-belt. Subsequent investigation showed that the metal found with these persons was the proceeds of thefts committed in the docks and the thieves are now in custody on a charge of theft.

SCRAP METAL THIEVES—arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. The photograph on the left shows their innocent appearance while attempting to make a "get away" with the stolen property and that on the right shows stolen lead and copper tubing concealed on their persons and discovered by plain-clothes policemen who searched the men on suspicion.

The face of the first suspect is obscured in accordance with the requirements of law as he is a minor.

Any information which members of the Public may possess regarding the actvities of criminals of this type, or the persons who received the stolen metal would be greatly appreciated by the Police.

ILLICIT LIQUOR ARRESTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The G.I.P. Rly. Police (Preventive Section) arrested Ghogya Dhundya and Gajanan Narayan at Byculla and Masjid Station respectively for alleged possession of four gallons and 20 drams of illicit liquor to-day.

They were remanded into police custody till Sept. 27, by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, to-day

Rao Saheb Chhotalal M. Kothary.

Rao Saheb Kothary has been appointed Secretary of the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, Branch. He hails from Rajkot, and belongs to well-known Kothary family of Kathiawar. He gave written as well as oral evidence before the Banking Enquiry Committee In 1932, he opened the Rajkot branch of the Union Bank of India Ltd.

In 1940 he resigned from the Union Bank of India and came to Bombay. He was the President of the Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce for over a decade.

MEDICOS' DEMANDS

Protest Against Raising Of L. C. P. S. Period

Under the joint auspices of the All-India Licentiates Association, Bombay Branch and the National Medical College Old Students' Association a meeting of the medical Profession of Bombay was held at the Hall of the National Medical College at Lamington Road, Bombay on Saturday afternoon, when a resolution, protesting against the action of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay in raising the course of studies for their License Examination from three and half years to four and half years and requesting the College authorities to cancel their new resolution and to allow the Medical School Students to appear for their examination as before till the Medical Schools are abolished, was passed unanimously.

Dr. S. G. Joshi, presided, and among those who addressed the meeting were Doctors U. B. Narayan Rao, Purandare, Mastakar and Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S.

The meeting also passed three other resolutions. By the first resolution, the meeting requested the Government of Bombay to take early steps for the conversion of the Poona, and Ahmedabad Medical Schools to Colleges and till then to stop further admission to the Medical Schools.

The second resolution requested the Government that "a the College of Physicians and Surgeons has failed to justify its existence for the last 28 years by its attitude towards medical education in general and the Licentiate Class in particular, and in the event of the College not complying with the first resolution passed by the meeting, the authorities should abolish the College and institute a representative State Medical Faculty in its stead".

Dr. H. M. A. NARO

(Gold Medalist).

Cures sterling, gonorrhoea, syphills and piles with guarantee. Treatment strictly confidential.

Time:—9 a.m. to 1 & 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Fulchand Niwas, Chowpatty, Bombay.

(Advt.)

The marriage of Mr. C. J. Alvares with Miss Alice F. Sequeira, M.A., L.T. took place recently at the Holy Name Church, Bombay. Mrs. Alvares is a prospective Ph.D. and she runs her own school in Bombay under the name of Modern Children's School at Masjid Bunder Road. She has been a regular contributor to the Press and several of her articles have appeared in the Sunday edition of this journal.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE

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POONA RACES

UBAYAN FAISAL ANNEXES THE GOVERNOR'S CUP

Lean Time For Record Crowd

Saturday's Poona big meeting attracted a record crowd of the season Favourites failed in the early events but as the last two events were annexed by firm favourites, the early loosers recovered a part of their lost money.

The opening event, the M. M. Talib Plate (Div. II) was won by Batal al Iraq by a short head from Star of Kashmir. Mushtaq Naim ran prominently and is one on the upgrade. The top-weighted Kaid Saud lost his chances by tardy beginning.

Spun Glass defeated the raging favourite Fortunate Lad in the Elgin Plate (Div. I). The runner up was unlucky to loose a couple of lengths at the start

The Pashan Plate saw the Old-timer Blandford Lad easily hold Levant at bay.

Solomon, with heavy impost won the R. Higgins Plate and has earned promotion to Class II where I am confident he will shine

A rank outsider in Tap Dance put his head in front of Turf King in the Connaught Plate and returned the biggest dividend of the season Rs. 823 for a winning ticket.

Dancing Comet made a start to finish affair in the Poona Plate.

The Kolhapur-owned Ubayan Faisal captured the Governor's Cup by four lengths from Seventh Heaven.

The firm favourite Cougar passed the winning post ahead of his rivals in the Elgin Plate (Div. II) Sharda who was in the leading division fell back suddenly near about the second furlong post and would not move and Jones her pilot had to dismount her.

Sultana Salim won under the whip by a head from Dahman Suri in the concluding event The runner up was trailing the field till negotiating the bend and put in rare burst of speed at the finish. This one had ready backing last week when he performed like a donkey.

Jones and Raffaele scored Doubles while Britt B. McQuade, Sibbritt and Jadhav rode a winner each. Capt. Jadhav was the only trainer to bring off a Double for his patron the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Fifteen nominators of the Double event received Rs. 302-8 each and the Treble event where Rs. 6,800 was collected remained unsolved.

Details:—

THE MOHAMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr P R Kering's BATAL AL IRAQ 8-0 cd 7-7 Amir Ahmad 1
Mr A K Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 8-9 cd 8-2 F Shah 2
Mr N Rupchand's ZAFAR PASHA 8-2 cd 8-1 Fazal Khan 3
Maharaj Kumars Udaysinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's JOHN WILKES 8-9 Mahmud Khan 4
All ran.
Won by short head, 3/4 length short head.
Time: 1 minute 22 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 46 and Rs. 68
Trainer Ahmed Abbas.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SPUN GLASS 8-7 Britt 1
Mrs A L Hutson's FORTUNATE LAD 8-13 Sibbritt 2
Mr A Svamvar's SO THAT'S THAT 8-6 Roberts 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's HOLLY GARTH 8-6 Jones 4
Not run: Don't Shoot 9-0 and Meadow 8-2.
Won by short head, 1 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 27 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 17
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 1 1/2 miles.
Maj R J Raine's BLANDFORD LAD 7-9 Raffaele 1
Mr A Higgins' LEVANT 8-4 Walsh 2
Mr A Svamvar's LINGUAPHONE 9-2 Roberts 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's VIJAI KUMARI 9-2 Jones 4
All ran.
Won by [illegible] lengths, short head. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 36 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 87 Places Rs. 30, Rs. 72 and Rs. 31.
Trainer C H Northmore

THE R. HIGGINS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SOLOMON 9-2 Jones 1
Mr Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 8-6 Bromley 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 9-0 Britt 3
Messrs M D Petit and P D Bolton's BELL BOY 8-2 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Fairy Queen 8-0 and Tomtit 8-2
Won by 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 17 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Capt. Jadhav.

THE CONNAUGHT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr H Husein's TAP DANCE 7-9 B. McQuade 1
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's TURF KING 9-7 Sibbritt 2
Mr Osman Cholani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 8-2 Virsingh 3
Mrs Justice's LAXMIDHAR 8-2 Meekings 4
Not run: Finis 8-0 and Eminent 7-11.
Won by head, 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 823. Places Rs. 147, Rs. 30 and Rs. 198.
Trainer: H D Appoo.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs
Nawabzada Fakhrulmulk of Bhopal's DANCING COMET 7-12 Raffaele 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's NATIONAL FLAG 8-13 Britt 2
Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's LET SLIP 9-0 Walsh 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRE ALARM 8-8 Jones 4
Not run: Vesperian 8-9.
Won by short head head, short head.
Time: 1 minute 27 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: N E Raymond.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance R. C. and Distance.
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's UBAYAN FAISAL 7-13 Sibbritt 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SEVENTH HEAVEN 9-12 Brace 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 8-11 Jones 3
Mrs C P Chetty's GAZAL 7-5 cd 7-12 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 4 lengths, short head, short head
Time: 3 minutes 7 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 41 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Moosa.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr F A Irani's COUGAR 8-11 Jadhav ... 1
Mr A S Tyebjee's TOLTEC 8-4 Raffaele 2
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOBBY IN THE BARN 8-0 Burn 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 8-2 Britt 4
All ran.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 1/4 lengths, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 minute 28 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 44. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 27 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: Aga Cumberalty.

THE MOHAMED MUSTAPHA TALIB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's SULTANA SALIM 9-2 Jones 1
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's DAHMAN SURI 7-11 Sibbritt ... 2
Mr Sion F Nessim's GOLD DEPOSIT 9-0 Brace 3
Mr J B Reporter's REFORMER 7-11 Meekings 4
All ran
Won by head, neck and short head.
Time: 1 minute 21 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 29 and Rs. 20.
Trainer: Aziz Mohamed.

Bengal's T. B. Sanatorium At Peshoke

DARJEELING, Sept. 19

The site selected by the Bengal Government for the establishment of a T.B. Sanatorium at Peshoke has, it is learned, been abandoned and a new site selected for the purpose. The proposed sanatorium will now be constructed at Laringaon, about 10 miles to the west of Darjeeling proper, near Pul-Bazar, with accommodation for 300 beds instead of 150 originally decided. The construction of the buildings and approach roads is expected to be taken in hand soon after the survey works which have already begun are completed, and an estimate for the whole project is drawn up for submission to the Government for their necessary sanction.—United Press.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan

Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Kt., D. Litt., Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, will perform, it is understood, the opening ceremony of the new buildings of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Andheri, Bombay, on October 5, 1941.

The All-Gujarat Literary Conference also will be held at Andheri in the buildings of Hansraj Morarji Public School and Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan on October 4 and 5, 1941. The well-known Gujarati Poet, Shri A. F. Khabardar, is elected to be the General President of the Conference.

Law College At-Home

Bombay, Sept. 20.

An 'At Home' was given by the outgoing student sof the Government Law College to the Principal, Professors and Members of the Staff when Principal A. A. A. Faizee, Prof. Mehta, Prof. Shroff, Messrs. Cherian, Joss Coutinho and Miss Daver spoke on the occasion.

PATNA, Sept. 20.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member, Government of India, left for Simla to-night after performing the funeral rites of his mother who died on the night of Sept. 13th.

Sir Sultan is likely to come to Patna in the second week of October for a couple of days.—A. P.

COLOMBO RACES

Jockey Rook Rode Double: Highest Dividend

COLOMBO, Sept. 20.

Bright afternoon prevailed on the Opening Day of the Colombo Autumn Meeting watched by a moderate crowd The going was on the heavy side.

The principal race of the day Veyangoda Plate was won by Epha Well-ridden by Fox Trainers Walles and Khalaf Saddled three and two Winners respectively. Jockey Rook rode a double. The Highest Dividend was paid on Babunkar for win Rs 103 8 in Pyramid Plate Division II.

Following are to-day's race results:—

PYRAMID PLATE (Divn. III).—Distance 6 furlongs.
NADIR 7-2 Don Vincent 1
MURUR 8-2 E. F Peters 2
WINDSOR 8-5 E. Silva 3
STAR OF THE SEA 8-11 Tangamuttu 4
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs 24 for win Rs 11-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs 18 for places.

GALLE FACE PLATE (Divn. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.
BURGHEAD 8-12 Rook 1
TATTENHAM 9-1 West 2
WILDRIVER 8-7 M Eude 3
GRECIANMIST 7-8 R. Eude 4
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs 14 for win. Rs 7, Rs 10-8 and Rs 9 for places.

PYRAMID PLATE (Divn. II).—Distance 6 furlongs
BABUNKAR 7-8 Kluge 1
HUSSUNALZAMAN 7-11 Don Benjamin 2
HAKUM 8-0 Baker 3
EXCELSIOR 8-4 Davison 4
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs 103-8 for win, Rs. 28, Rs 17-8 and Rs 16-8 for places.

WATAGODA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
COFFEE CUP 8-0 Rook 1
AGATHEA 9-0 Warren 2
GOLDGILL 8-5 H Black 3
SILVERVEST 8-10 Ormo 4
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs 18 for win. Rs. 10, and Rs 19 for places.

VEYANGODA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
EPHA 9-3 Fox 1
INTOLERANT 7-13 Rook 2
MEADOWGRASS 8-1 Baker 3
STARGAZER 7-13 Don Benjamin ... 4
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs 82-8 for win, Rs 26, and Rs. 9 for places.

TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
HAMPSTEAD 7-8 H. Black 1
NADAALBARI 7-10 West 2
HADWAN 8-11 Davision 3
YANOOS 8-0 Rook 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Rs 52-8 for win, Rs. 16, Rs 12 and Rs 35-8 for places

GALLE FACE PLATE (Divn. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.
QUAKER GRASS 8-12 Ormo 1
RATH 9-0 Warren 2
FIREGUARD 8-10 Baker 3
BAYPETER 8-8 West 4
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 for places.

PYRAMID PLATE (Divn. I)—Distance 6 furlongs
MASUDHAMMAR 8-1 Don Benjamin 1
REGENT 9-1 Warren 2
MASUDFARHAN 7-10 A. Thompson 3
HARIA 7-10 R. Eude 4
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 63-8 for win, Rs 21-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 36 for places.—A P.

ASTHMA SPECIFIC: FREE DISTRIBUTION AT CHITRAKUT

Many letters have been received by the Chitrakut Sevashram, Chitrakut, P.O., Banda, requesting it to organise distributing centres in different parts of the country for convenience of the patients, specially this year, when the difficulties of transport are considerable due to petrol rationing.

Special knowledge is required for preparing the drug to render it highly effective, so it has been decided that it would not be judicious to open distributing centres where trained volunteers are not available. The medicine has therefore to be distributed free as usual from Chitrakut, but arrangements are being made for distributing the medicine in Calcutta and Sukkur to those persons only who are not in a position to go to Chitrakut. Dr. Hiralal Mukherjee, City Pharmacy, 283, Kalighat Road, Calcutta and Khan Bahadur Abdur Kader, J.P., Collector, Sukkur will help the distribution work.

CALCUTTA, September 20.

Sir Homi Mody, Supply Member of the Government of India, was entertained at an afternoon party given in his honour, by Mr. D. P. Khaitan, a former President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, at the Calcutta Club today.—A. P.

Government of Mysore have appointed the Director of Industries and Commerce as Commissioner of Labour under the Labour Emergency Act 1941 and the Excise Commissioner as Registrar of Associations.

EVADED ARREST FOR NINE YEARS

Sensational Arrest Of Proclaimed Offender

INDORE, (By Mail).

The Indore District Police have effected a smart arrest of a proclaimed offender who had absconded from Holkar State territory about nine years ago, and whi is alleged to be responsible for a double murder.

Mannoosingh Bundela, who has now been arrested, was a rich landowner and Wasuli Patel of the village of Khandel within the jurisdiction of the Police Station Circle of Khudel in Indore District. It is alleged that, with the help of an accomplice named Durgasingh, he wreaked his vengeance against a rival party in the village and shot two men dead. A third man, who was wounded, recovered.

Mannosingh and Durgasingh disappeared from the village after the crime. All the lands belonging to Mannoosingh were confiscated under orders of Government, but the culprits left no clues behind and successfully evaded arrest for nine years. The police were, however, on their trail and a few days ago they arrested Mannoosingh in the village of Delwada in Gwalior State, where he had settled down in the disguise of a "Sadhu" surrounded by a number of disciples who held him in deep reverence. His accomplice, Durgasingh, who was among the votaries, appeared to have been obtained a clue that the police were on the scent and escaped before he could be arrested.

Mannosingh will now be placed on trial on charges of murder and attempted murder.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 19.

During the next session of the Indian Legislative Assembly, a conference of the third-class railway passengers will be held at Delhi under the auspices of the Third Class Passengers Association. A Reception Committee is being formed and the Conference will discuss matters re: despatch and delivery of goods and parcels; third-class waiting rooms and halls; protection sheds on open platforms; over-bridges; sale and service of food and refreshments; overcrowding in trains; seating capacity in third and inter class carriages; drinking water and lights on platforms and trains; train connection and railway time tables; through third class bogies; sleeping cars; farce of third class seat reservations at Howrah; and various other matters affecting the welfare and well-being of railway passengers of all classes, their goods and parcels.

Members of the Assembly and Council of State are expected to take part in the deliberations. The public are requested to send their suggestions, proposals or resolutions which they wish to be moved at this conference, to the General Secretary, P.O. Box 55, Delhi.

Swami Nirmalananda's Advice To State People To Wake Up

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 19.

Three Satyagrahis from South India Swami Nirmalananda, Dr. Shakunthala Bai and Mr. U. Shanker Menon who are on foot to Delhi visited various places in Hyderabad State 'en route' to Wardha. At Hyderabad they were entertained by local congrssites. They reached Hyderabad city on 8th and left for Secundrabad on 11th.

He wished that the people of the State woke up from their slumber and work for their own emancipation.

CALCUTTA, September 20.—Mr. M. V. Gough-Govia Director-in-Charge, Alliance Press Ltd., has been elected Councillor of Calcutta Corporation defeating Mr. C. E. Gibbons in the Bye-Election from the Anglo-Indian Constituency for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. L. P. Atkinson.—A. P

Ex-Shah's Future Plans

Fortune Invested In South America And U. S. A.?

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON. Sept. 20.

Great speculation is going on regarding the future residence of the ex-Shah of Iran and his fortune which is estimated by the Teheran correspondent of the "Times" between 5 and 6 million pounds.

Various reports are current stating that the ex-Shah has invested most of his fortune in South America and U.S.A. However, the "News Chronicle" to-day publishes sensationally that "the ex-Shah of Iran has very large assets in the country. They consist of investments and substantial balances in his account with one of the big five banks. Royalties and taxes paid in Iran by an Anglo-Iranian oil company have ranged for some time between £25,00,000 and £35,00,000 yearly. Although they were paid to the Iranian Government, from what is now becoming known of the activities of the ex-Shah, it is probable that a considerable part of the sterling payments eventually found their way to his private treasury'.

KAMALADEVI IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Sept. 20.

Srimati Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya arrived in Colombo 'en route' to India after a prolonged American lecture tour.—A. P.

INDO-CEYLON CONFERENCE

COLOMBO, Sept. 20.

The Indo-Ceylon Exploratory Conference held a brief quarter hour sitting this evening, after which it was announced that the conference will be meeting again to-morrow at noon. The members of the Indian delegation had kept themselves in readiness to leave for India to-night itself if possible, but as discussions have not yet concluded they have again postponed their departure.

Australian Imperial Force

CANBERRA, September 19.

Mr. Spender the Australian Army Minister announced today that of the members of the Australian Imperial Force posted as missing over half had been traced.

Hundreds have rejoined their units, while others were in Hospital.

The remainder were prisoners in enemy country.—Reuter.

'HELP SOVIET FOR OUR SAKE'

The "Daily Herald" says "we know that our grand ally will fight to the last drop of blood. We know that the capture of this or that city in Russia is not decisive—that the vastness of Soviet territory can still swallow up the invader, that he may be lured by an early triumph to later destruction.

It is clear that Russia will now be more dependent than many of us had dreamed upon British and American assistance for materials which will enable her to fight on.

We must be ready to make great sacrifices, to take great risks for her sake—and ours.

Other news papers express similar views and the "Yorkshire Post" declares "Russia's unquenchable spirit will prove triumphant in the end on one condition—that we and the United States succeed in supplying her unlimited manpower with unlimited weapons and machines."

Arabic University In Sind

KAARCHI, September 20.

To set up an Arabic University in Sind, prominent Muslim educationists, including Mr. Syed Miran Mohammed Shah, Speaker, Sind Assembly, have mooted a proposal under the guidance of Dr. U. M. Daudputa, Director of Public Instruction in Sind. It is proposed to have Hyderabad (Sind) as Headquarters for the proposed University which will have twenty Madrassas in various districts. —A.P.

U. S. TECHNICIANS FOR RUSSIA

Head Of American Mission To Moscow Speaks

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mr. Averill Harriman, Head of the United States Mission to Moscow, said at a press conference in London to-day (Saturday) that there would be hundreds of American planes and tanks in Russia. Supplies of all kinds were going from the United States to Russia and that the flow would be steadily increased.

Mr. Harriman said that the mission which was entirely technical was having interesting talks with the British, analysing the whole problem of supplies to Russia which was an enormous undertaking. It proved that both the British and American Governments were undertaking the task with great seriousness of determination. A limited number of American technicians would also go to Russia.—Reuter.

Enormous German Losses

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Following cable has been received from London:—

Von Leeb, it is said, had orders to capture Leningrad quickly and at all costs, cables the "Times" special correspondent in Stockholm. He is certainly fulfilling the latter half of the order, as his losses are enormous, but the Russians still confidently declare that he is failing in the first half and, therefore, the Germans are drawing attention to the battle in the adjacent sector, exaggerating their success against Voroshilov's forces counter-attacking from the Valdai hills.

This sector between Ilmen and the Riga-Moscow railway is most important indeed, and a Russian success there would have a vital effect on the whole operations against Leningrad. The Russian official version of the fighting is, therefore, being awaited with unusual interest, as available information does not show whether the battle is finished or still in progress.

The Germans give no further information of their attempt to advance through Velikiye Luki towards Bologoe. Complete success here would largely neutralize the Russian threat from the Valdai hills.

Timoshenko's Counter-Attacks

The following cable has been received from London:—

The "Times" military correspondent writes on September 18. Serious as is the threat to Leningrad, there does not appear to be any immediate danger of its fall. The whole region is fortified and sown with tank traps, so an element of siege warfare enters into the operations, and every point of vantage has to be won by hard fighting.

At the moment a considerably greater danger seems to lie in the Southern Ukraine where any moment we may hear of a great combined land, air and sea offensive probably with the Crimea and the Donetz basin as its objectives.

In the centre the Russians report victorious action at Yartsevo, some 35 miles northeast of Smolensk. It is evident that Timoshenko's series of counter-attacks have not exhausted their impetus. On this last front he may not be lifting a weight from the shoulders of his colleagues, but he is preventing additions to the weight they already have to bear.—A. P.

LOSS OF UKRAINE CAN'T PROVE FATAL

LONDON.

The fate of Kiev and its effect on the whole Eastern campaign forms the subject of comment in the London morning papers.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "How far it would be possible by demolition to deprive the enemy of the use of coal in Ukraine and the food resources of the Donetz Basin cannot be known, but taking them out of Russian hands would be a serious blow. That is undeniable. On the other hand to look upon it as fatal to the future of Russia's resistance would be an extreme exaggeration of its importance

Other rich sources of essential supply remain far beyond the reach of the invaders; the spreading of industrial development throughout the territories of the U.S.S.R. has been a long settled policy.

As for man-power, the decision now taken to enrol the whole manhood of the country for military training bespeaks no hesitation about carrying on the struggle, what ever may be the losses sustained

For ourselves, it must again be urged that our plain duty is to increase and to hasten to utmost the forwarding of material supplies to the Russian armies.—Reuter.

TEN LITTLE GROUSING BOYS

Ten little grousing boys
Sat drinking wine,
One mimicked Goebbels well
—And then there were nine.
Nine little grousing boys
Thought early and thought late;
One, worse luck, gave signs of it
—And then there were eight.
Eight little grousing boys
Sent a prayer to heaven;
One, alas, was overheard
—And then there were seven.
Seven little grousing boys
A menu had to fix;
One said "Food fit for pigs"
—And then there were six.
Five little grousing boys
Played a music score;
One of them played Mendelssohn
—And then there were four.
Four little grousing boys
Knew Ley went on the spree;
One, oh dear, made fun of him
—And then there were three.
Three little grousing boys
The Chancellery went to view;
One said "That stuff has cost a lot"
—And then there were two.
Two little grousing boys
The "myth" thought badly done;
Rosenberg bagged one of them
—And then there was one.
One little grousing boy
Wrote this down with his pen;
He went to Dachau double quick,
Where there were ten again.

The Moscow Radio Station speaking in German to Germany, quoted the above poem contained in a letter from Germany addressed to a German soldier who was killed in the fighting.

(Dachau is the notorious German concentration camp).

India's Role As Angel Of Peace

KURUKSHETRA, Sept. 20.

"India has played the role of an angel of peace in the past and will play the same role in future," said Lala Shamlal, M.L.A., (Central), presiding over the Kurukshetra Political Conference held here yesterday in a spacious pandal, specially erected for the purpose.

The proceedings of the Conference commenced with the flag hoisting ceremony performed by Shrimati Amar Kaur, a Congress worker of Lahore.

Pandit Madhoram, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates reviewed the historical significance of Kurukshetra with special reference to the struggle for Swaraj in India.

Lala Shamlal, in the course of his presidential address, said that Kurukshetra was the famous place where the great battle of Mahabharat was fought 5,000 years ago for freedom and truth at the time of solar eclipse and history was repeating itself. The coincidence of the forthcoming solar eclipse, he added, with the present critical struggle through which India was passing, was a heartening ray of hope that she would be ultimately victorious.—A. P.

ALLEGED VICTIMISATION OF STUDENTS

Mr. Mukerjee's Complaint

Mr. B. N. Mukerjee of the Students' Federation has issued the following statement from Nagpur:—

"Ever since the united action of the students of C. P. and Berar against the decision of the University in the case of the five students of Amraoti the authorities have become particularly vindictive on the Students' Federation workers. Information has reached us from Akola that the Principal of Sitabai Arts College has expelled one, fined another student and also has warned a lady student, for having moved and passed a resolution condemning the lathi charge of the Bombay police on the students' demonstration against Sir Maurice Gwyer.

What surprises us most is the fact that the Principal taking such action, allowed the meeting to be held in the college premises and was himself with the staff present in the meeting. Very recently a unit of the Provincial Students' Federation was formed at Akola. this action of the Principal is nothing but a deliberate attempt to smash the Students' Unity. The University under the inspiration of our popular Vice-Chancellor has taken the lead in victimisation. But I am confident that this victimisation by rustication or fines will fail to intimidate the youth of our Province, and our organisation will well survive these gestures of the educational authorities.

In the end I have to appeal to students of C. P. and Berar in general and students of Akola in particular to rise to the occasion and show their strength unity and determination once again at a time when the slogans of our banner—Freedom, Peace and Progress are jeopardized by the Principal Sitabai Arts College, Akola."

Officials Only For I. L. O.

No Workers' Delegate Can Be Found For New York Conference!

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

It is learned that the British Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference, due to meet in New York from October 27th will consist of officials only. It is pointed out that a suitable Labour representative cannot be found and as it is not possible to send a workers' delegate, it is thought better not to send an employers' delegate either.

It is further learned that the British Indian delegation will be composed of two Indian officials now in America. The name of Sir Shanmukhan Chetty is being mentioned as likely to be one of them, the other being Mr. H. S. Malik, at present India's Trade Commissioner in the States.—A. P.

WAR EMERGENCY APPOINTMENTS

SIMLA, September 20.

By an amendment to the Federal Public Service regultaions, "it is provided that in regard to the selection for appointment to a post created in connection with the war emergency, if the officer to be appointed is not likely to hold the post for more than three years, or the post is expressly created for the duration of the war or for the duration of the war and any period not exceeding one year thereafter" the Government need not consult the public service commission in making such an appointment. —A. P

COALITION MINISTRY IN ORISSA?

BERHAMPUR (Ganjam), Sept. 19.

Pandit Godavarish Misra and Pandit Nilakanta Das arrived here yesterday and had consultations with local leaders regarding the attempt for the formation of a Ecalition Ministry in Orissa. They later went to Chikati to see Mr. Dabkar Patnaik and on return here had an interview with the Raja Bahadur of Kallikote. While the decisions taken at this meeting are a closely guarded secret, it is strongly rumoured that the chances of the formation of a ministry ae not remote.—A. P.

Businessmen & Professors

A dinner in honour of Dr. S. K. Muranjan to felicitate him on getting his doctorate, was given at the Purohit's Hotel on Saturday night. Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta presided.

The President paying a tribute to Dr. Muranjan said, that there was no proper co-ordination between the academic and practical people. Practical men who were the business magnates felt shy to give any information to the professors and the professors or the academic people were afraid to approach the businessmen. In England it was otherwise. Businessmen were always in touch with the professors.

Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee also congratulated Dr. Muranjan on the Degree of D.Sc conferred on him by the London University.

Dr. Muranjan explained how he laboured hard to get in touch with businessmen, especially the bankers who helped him in research work. He thanked all his friends and students who had given this dinner in honour of the Degree conferred on him by the London University.

Three U. P. M. L. A.'s Released

LUCKNOW, September 20.

Mr. Jagnnath Prasad, M.L.A., of Agra was released yesterday from the Banda District Jail after the completion of his term of imprisonment

Pandit Harish Chandra Bajpai M.L.A was released from Naini Central Jail yesterday on the expiry of his six months' term of imprisonment.

Lalsurendra Bahadursingh M.L.A Raja of Semri, district Rae Bareli was also released from the Nani Jail yesterday on completion of one year's term of imprisonment.—A P

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 20

Previous closing	17.26
To-day's opening	17.19
Difference	—07
To-day's closing	16.96
Difference	—30

New York, Sept. 19

New York Cotton October contract opened to-Cday, Friday, unchanged at 17.51.

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 259

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 20

The New York cotton showed further easiness following increased local liquidation and hedging with failure of constructive news at the week-end.

Trading in October began at 17.19 i.e. seven points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on general selling and liquidation with commission house and spot house also pressing. Consequently, prices fell abruptly under continued sales with October closing at 16.96.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

October 17.19/19
December 17.41/39
March 17.56/56

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London. Sept. 20

SEEDS

Castorseeds September October (£20 1/2 quoted) closed

Linseed Bombay Calcutta Sept/October (£20 1/4 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata October (£12 1/4 quoted) closed

Groundnut Coromandal Coast Sept/Oct (£18 1/2 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee September October (£60 nominal) £60 nominal

Lightning September October (£55 nominal) £55 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 3/4d value) closed

Forward November (13 3/4d value) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 20

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 20

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 20

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 20

Spot closed
Forward closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 20

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 20

New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—

General Motors dol 40 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining dol 27 7/8
United States Steel Common dol 56 5/8
United States Steel Preference dol 120 1/8

INCREASED SELLING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Favourable Weather Helps Heavy Ginnings

CONFIDENCE UNDERMINED

Bombay : Sept. 20.

On Friday the New York cotton market was easy on continued hedge selling and long liquidation. It appears that favourable weather now prevailing on the Cotton Belt is helping heavy ginnings and hedge selling is increasing.

The New York market is now feeling the weight of the new American cotton crop and the Farm Bloc's efforts to exclude agricultural products from the price control bill outweighed favourable weekly weather.

The agricultural department has made effective from Friday until July 31st 1942, cotton export subsidy to Canada making Government-owned loan cotton available at 13.25 cents, which is more than 4 cents below the spot average. Sales are limited to 3,00,000 bales in any month and 1,500,000 annually.

NEW YORK MARKET

There was increased hedging, long liquidation, New Orleans selling and steadily mounting spot sales encountered trade buying and covering. The reactionary tendency in commodity markets undermined confidence and discouraged outside support, but the market closed steady.

The export subsidy now announced takes away American shippers' business and the price offered is attractive and will have a depressing effect on Brazilian and Indian cotton. Unless these foreign grown cotton is offered below 13.25, Canadian mills will not buy and Indian cotton price will now be based on this level.

Opening quotations of the New York market were not received but October fluctuated between 17.55 and 17.21. The market finally closed at a decline of 25 to 34 pts. Spot cotton prices declined 26 pts at 17.98c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also weak and closed at a decline of 27 to 32 pts Spot cotton prices declined 28 pts at 16.91c per lb.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state :—Recently improved crop condition, absence of demand for old crop and sharp fall in other commodities such as Jute, Linseeds and Groundnuts dampened holding capacity resulting in a sharp decline in cotton yesterday. Bearish sentiment was further aggravated by discouraging war news from Russia and reactionary trend in local shares. Moderate trade buying and short covering was overwhelmed by option selling. In absence of any hopeful news from the Far East, fresh replacement buying is shy fearing further recession in prices though after the recent decline of Rs. 22 per candy in Broach, new speculative selling seems hesitant.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 17.55+04; lowest 17.21—30.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends :—

New York : Market declined on continued hedge selling and long liquidation. Small trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : Sept. 19.

October	17.26—25
December	17.45—28
January	17.54—24
March	17.62—28
May	17.71—34
July	17.79—32
Middling Spot	17.98—26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans : Sept. 19.

October	17.27—27
December	17.44—28
January	17.50—28
March	17.63—28
May	17.44—32
July	17.82—31
Middling Spot	16.91—28

NEW YORK COTTON

New York : Sept. 19.

	11 a.m. Call.	Noon call.
October	17.46	17.42
December	17.66	17.63
March	17.83	17.79

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTIC

New York : Sept. 19.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 24,000 bales

BOMBAY YAR QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, Sept. 20

Yarn No. 6 1/2s October 202 December 203 February 204

Yarn No. 10 1/2s October 230 December 231 February 232

Yarn No. 20 1/2s October 326 December 328 February 329

Yarn No. 40s October 530 December 535 February 540

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 20

Bengal Fine	149-53
Berar	199-96
C. P. 1	222-24
C. P. 2	202-5
Khandesh	135-50
Muglai	155-60
Broach	225-30
Broach Low	190-200

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1941-42	1940-41
Receipts to date 19-9-41	584000	784000
Receipts yesterday 19-9-41	24000	63000
Export to date 12-9-41	.....	87000
Stock at Ports 12-9-41	3127000	2700000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-9-41	2048000	1889000
Stock at Liverpool 12-9-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 12-9-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 12-9-41	968000	892000
Quantity out of sight 12-9-41	.....	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 20

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	.....	.....	30
Central India	.....	447	.....
Barsi and Nagar	.....	702	9
Berar	.....	805	13
Central Provinces	.....	1,083	.....
Total Oomras	.....	3,037	72
Dholeras	431	3,896	93
N W Provinces	218	246	.....
Rajputana	.....	18	.....
Sind-Punjab	.....	5,783	8,825
Broach	52	403	.....
Coompta & Dharwar	119	1,047	2,280
Westerns-Northerns	106	1,512	2,184
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,980	.....
Total	926	18,922	13,154

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below New York May 765 cent points at 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay : Sept. 19.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	265 3/4	262	263 3/4
Oomra	D/J	205 1/2	201 1/2	202 3/4
Bengal	D/J	162	157 1/2	159

Bombay Chess Club

The International Tournament of the Bombay Chess Club, which began on the 15th of August gave the following results :

The Championship of the Club won, Mr. De Erice.

The following players succeeded to be classified in the second group : Mr. Nanavaty (Sen.), Mr. Nanavaty (Jun.), Mr. Ratansing, Mr. Urbach, Mr. Vad, Mr. Wilson.

Eight players have been placed in the third group : Capt. Davidson, Mr. Engineer, Mr. Kremnitzer, Mr. Van Leyden, Mr. Lynton, Dr. Maitra. Mr. Peatroy, Mr. Soman.

The fourth group consisted of 11 members : Mr. Batliboy, Mrs. Chichgar. Mr. Cukier, Mrs. Kanga, Mr. Kleinberg, Mr. Kalapesi, Mr. Reporter, Mr. Sethna, Mr. Shamsi, Mr. Victor.

The Secretary of the Club, Mr. Leopold intends to organise the Western India Championship in the second half of October. As we are informed many valuable prizes contributed by leading Bombay firms will be distributed by leading Bombay firms will be distributed to champions in different classes. Further details may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, Bombay Chess Club, Zaver Mahal, Marine Drive. Tel. 27512.

DECREASE IN RAIN-FALL IN SOUTH

POONA, Sept. 20

Monsoon has withdrawn from North-West India. There has been decrease in rainfall in the southern half of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central India Provinces, Rajputana, South Bombay Deccan, Malabar,, Southeast Madras, and Madras Deccan. The chief amounts of rainfall were : Cherrapunji 5 inches; Mymensingh, Naya and Dunka 3 each; Dibrugarh and Dinajpur 2 each; Bogra, Brijnagar and Coimbatore 1 1/2 each; Dhubri, Gadag and Kodaikanal, 1 each.

Forecast until 21st evening : Widespread and locally moderate to heavy rain is likely in Assam North and East Bengal. Thundershowers will occur locally in Bihar and the southern half of the Peninsula, and a few stations in Southwest Bengal, Orissa and East Central Provinces. Elsewhere the weather will be mainly dry. Night temperatures may fall slightly in North-West India.—A.P

Temperature Four Degrees Above Normal

BOMBAY : Saturday.

The dry spell in the city is getting more and more intense, the maximum temperature having risen to 89 degrees, which is 4 deg. above the normal.

No rain was reported in any part of the city since Wednesday last.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20th Sept. 1941 :—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 89.1 deg. (3.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 77.0 deg. (1.6 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs. 68 mls.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hrs. 9 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2.

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.17".

Total rainfall during the year 34.19".

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20/9/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Divendra Brothers At Broach

(From A Correspondent)

BROACH. (By Mail).

Great enthusiasm prevailed at Bharucha Hall, Broach, on the evenings of the 13th and 14th instant, when under the patronage of Atmavidya Lodge, Theosophical Society, Broach. Divendra Brothers, the musical prodigies of Gujarat, gave their expositions of Indian classical music for two hours each day before a gathering of about 2,000 music-loving persons.

Divendra Vijay in his rendering of the Purya Dhanashri, Tilak Kamod, Divya Hindol, Bahar and other ragas with charming tanas, taranas, chatrangs etc., kept the audience spell-bound throughout, and his younger brother Kanaiyalal in his demonstration on Jaltarang and Nastarang proved as much equipped in the art to win repeated applauses from the audience. Garlanding these young artists, Seth Phiroz-shah Nassarwanji Mehta, who presided over the function spoke in a very appreciating language about them.

MANUFACTURE OF GLASS, GLUCOSE AND STARCH

According to a Press Note the Nizam has sanctioned a scheme aiming at the industrial development of the Dominions in the conditions created by the War, but which is intended to serve as the nucleus of the future industrial expansion.

The scheme envisages the establishment, under the Hyderabad Companies Act, of a commercial concern, the industries to be covered being primarily small industries, such as chemicals (sulphuric acid and its bye-products), sheet glass and glass-ware, glucose and starch, casein and other plastics.

After protracted negotiations at the Eastern Group Conference during which it was found that no one was ready to undertake within a measurably short time, the running of the industries specified by Sir Alexander Roger, advantage was taken of the willingness expressed by a well-known industrialist of Secunderabad to take the initiative in the matter

Under the scheme the State has agreed to subscribe 50 per cent of the total capital of the proposed Corporation as and when required, subject to the condition that it will subscribe to a maximum limit of 50 lakhs at the rate of 15 lakhs a year, and that its share of 50 per cent will be subscribed only after the other 50 per cent of the share capital has actually been raised and under-written by the proposed concern.

A further condition has been added in the present case, namely, that should the corporation wish to develop industries other than those indicated, it would have necessarily to seek the previous permission of Government.

An undertaking has been given that no other party will be permitted to establish a factory for sulphuric acid and its bye-products, sheet glass, glucose and starch, and casein for ten years after the termination of the War An officer of the Finance Department is being deputed by Government to proceed to America to negotiate the purchase of the required machinery, half the cost of this deputation and journey to be debited to the concern itself.

The affairs of the Corporation will be managed by a Board on which Government will have 50 per cent representation.

Frolics & Fun In Aid Of Four Charities Calendar Scheme

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala, writes :—

At Cutch Castle, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill on Monday, the 29th September, there will be real good all-round entertainment from 7 p.m. to 2 a.m. For the old and middle-aged, we have birdge, rummy and mahjong to offer with good prizes. For the young and gay, we have dancing, and a magnificent ballet by the famous Indian dancer Menaka. For the more boisterous and adventurous, plenty of exciting games that may bring not only good prizes but tinkling silver. And this is not all. There will be plenty to satisfy the inner man. Good music to soothe the senses, while glistening marble and the soft lap of the Arabian sea will do all the rest to add to what we hope will be an enjoyable event. Also four calendars in exchange for one ticket will be given. Bus accommodation will be made and all this is inclusive in a ticket for Rs. 5 only. Ken Mac's Band will perform.

Bridge, rummy and mahjong forms can be obtained from Mrs. Chichgar (No. 45097 or 43083) or Mrs. Dady Dubash (No. 60674).

Tickets can be had from :

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala Tel. No. 31181; Mrs. Jalan Spencer Tel. No. 44864; Mrs. Naju Khambhata Tel. No. 44925; Mrs. Dady Dubash Tel. No. 60674; Miss Roshan Banker Tel. No. 35518; Mrs. K. S. Jassawala Tel. No. 35626.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW DELHI:—An increase of 24,496 broadcast receiver licences during the past 12 months, has brought the total figure of licences in force in British India at the end of August 1941 to 1,36,804 during the month altogether 12,251 licences were issued, of which 4,410 were new licences.

JUBBULPORE:—Speeches reiterating their faith in the leadership of Mr. Jinnah, and supporting the action of the Muslim League Working Committee in taking disciplinary action against members of the Muslim League who had joined the "National Defence Council" were delivered at a meeting of local Muslims. Maulana Burhanul Haque, presided.

MADRAS: — The Government have now received a report about the devastation caused by the recent cyclone in Laccadive Islands from the Collector of Malabar who is also in charge of the islands. There was no loss of life.. The Government have directed the Collector of Malabar to take necessary steps for arranging immediate relief to the sufferers in the islands.

PESHAWAR:—A murder was committed at 10 on Friday morning in the Peshawar city beyond the Kachhehri gate when a young Pathan was shot dead. The alleged assailant, an old Pathan, while escaping was caught by a constable on traffic duty.

RANCHI:—The following 'communique' has been issued:—It is announced for general information that the age-limit for recruitment to Emergency Commissions in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces has been further lowered to 18.

All monies held by the Mercantile Bank of India, Bombay, the Lloyds Bank, Bombay, and the National Bank of India, Karachi, to the credit of the Banco Di Roma, Baghdad, are ordered to be paid to the custodian of enemy property for British India, according to a Government of India notification.

HYDERABAD, (Decn), Sept. 20.

Mr. C. H. Gidney, Resident at Hyderabad and the Nawab of Chhatari, President, visited this morning various factories occupied in manufacturing war materials and also technical training centres.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, SEPT. 21

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 For the Film Fan 5-40 Malika Pukhraj. 6 News in English. 6-15 Jagdish Rai Kappal. 6-30 Vilayat Khan. 6-40 Dipali Talukdar. 7 R. R. Chowdhury. 7-15 Kitabon Ki Baten. 7-30 Freedom Front and a People's World. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Malika Pukhraj. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-45 It has happened. 9-50 Vilayat Khan. 10 Dipali Talukdar. 10-20 R. R. Chowdhury. 10-30 Malika Pukhraj.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Melodies from Movies. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Marathi songs. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound news. 9-15 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan. 11 A.I.R. Orchestra. 11-15 Sumati Trilokekar. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Gulshan Sufi. 12 noon Barkha-Rut. 12-30 p.m. Purushottam Solankurkar. 12-50 Tunes alike. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Roshanara Begam. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Gulshan Sufi. 5-15 Marathi pad. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Mirabai Bhajan. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Gulshan Sufi. 6-45 Sumati Trilokekar. 7 Purushottam Solankurkar. 7-15 Hindustani geets 7-30 Roshanara Begam 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topical talk or Indian music. 8-30 Dussera message. 8-45 News-Reel. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Ernst Politzer. 10-20 Leopold Stokowski. 10-25 Lydia Hammerstein. 10-35 Leopold Stokowski.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Ghazals from Grooves. 8-15 Shanker Rao Biniwale. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 6-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kannada Song. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Avinash Vyas. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Gat Tora on Tabla. 8-15 Gulshan Sufi. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9-30 Master Amritlal. 9-45 Vinayak Rao Patwardhan. 10-10 Alap on violin. 10-15 Roshanara Begam.

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

New York, Sept. 19

	This week	CORRESPONDING Season to-date	Season	Week 1940-41	1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	1,242	274	1,182		290
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	1,239	149	778		151
Exports from U. S. Ports	discontinued		116		29
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,140	—		2,764
Stocks at U. S. Interior towns	—	2,132	—		1,943
Receipts at U. S. Ports	584	114	783		146

N.B. All in thousands of bales.
Certificated stocks are placed at 97,000 bales.

METAL EXCHANGE

Bombay, Sept. 20

The following are the rates to-day in our market at about 3 p.m.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs. 96/8 28 88/8; 35 88; 42 87; 49-56 86.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 103-102; 24 100; 28 99; 35 97; 42 96; 49-56 95.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 54; Rosita Rs. 52; Country make Rs. 43; Piglead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 24 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 54/8 per qr.

Settlement rates:—

Copper sheets Posh Rs. 88/8; Piglead 'B. M.' Aso Rs. 23/8; Tin Ingot Penang Aso Rs. 53/8.

Market tone: Steady.

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Sept. 20

Wheat January	0	7	6
Wheat May	0	12	6
Linseed May	1	2	0
Groundnut February	5	4	0
Castorseed May	6	8	0
Cottonseed January	2	4	0
Silver 1st settlement	0	6	0
Silver 2nd settlement	0	12	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	3	0
Gold 2nd settlement	0	6	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: Sept. 19.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	90 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	98 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	82 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	105 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	106 13/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	115 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	112 3/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	9 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	79
National Bank of India	33

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Sept. 19.

T T London on New York 4.02½/4.03½; Madrid 40.50; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40 Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON RUBBER

London: Sept. 19.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 13 3/4.

FURTHER DROP IN TATA STEELS

Cotton Mill Shares Quiet

BUYERS CAUTIOUS PENDING WAR DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay: Sept 20.

The local Share Bazar was quiet with increased selling in Steel shares. Cotton mill shares were comparatively steady but the market is becoming uncertain. Long liquidation is improving the technical state but in view of disquieting war news the buyers are cautious.

The Wall-Street market was easy on increased selling. U.S. Steel shares declined 1 1/8 at 57 and General Motors were 3/8 down at 40 3/8 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2100 and after improving to Rs. 2112 declined to Rs. 2080 on heavy liquidation and recovered to Rs. 2090. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 398 and after improving to Rs. 400 declined to Rs. 395. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1242 and closed at Rs. 1257/8. Century shares were quiet at Rs. 510 and Nagpurs were placed at Rs. 377. Swadeshi Mills were steady at Rs. 399 and Associated Cements were done at Rs. 153. Bombay Burmas declined to Rs. 520.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: Sept. 20.

Bombay Dyeing (1250) 1240 1257 1252 1257 1247 1260 1257

Century (513) 513 515 508 510 509

Central India (381) 376 381 374 377 378

Kohinoor (535) 501 507 499 502 501

New Great (297) 290 288 294 293 295 290 292

Simplex (147) 146 148 144/4 146

Swadeshi (400) 396 404 399 400

Associated Cement (153) 153

Andhra (1717) 1717

Tramways Ordinary (158) 156

Tata Hydro (191) 191

Tata Power (1822) 1810 1800 1805 1800

Tata Steel Defd (2120) 2100 2095 2112 2107 2110 2080 2090

Tata Steel Ordinary (402) 398 400 395/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (154/4) 153/8 152/8

Bellapur (244) 241 239 240 241

Bombay Steam (399) 399

Bombay Burma (532) 516 513 520 518 526 516 520 518.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Sept. 20.

100	Ahmed. Advance	343	12
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1257	8
100	CENTURY	509	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	378	0
100	COLABA	203	8
100	Coorla	140	0
250	David	257	8
250	Dawn	425	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd	2	2 6
100	FINLAY	231	0
100	GOKAK	245	0
1000	Hindustan	2150	0
100	Indore	185	0
100	Khatau	197	8
100	KOHINOOR	501	0
250	LAXMI	615	0
100	MORARJI	400	0
250	Model	145	0
50	MYSORE	132	0
100	NEW GREAT	292	0
100	Oosmanshahi	111	0
100	Phoenix	345	0
25	Sassoon Silk	81	8
1000	Sholapur	4150	0
50	SIMPLEX	146	0
100	SWADESHI	400	0
100	SWAN	228	0
500	Vishnu	1360	0
1000	Western	1350	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115	8
25-50	Central	48	0
500	Imperial	1620	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	400	0
50-100	India	146	12
100	Reserve Bank	112	0
5	Union	7 10	0

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	153	0

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	12	0
100	Empire	707	0
15-100	Jupiter	17	0
20	Mercantile	73	0
15-75	New India	50	4
200	Oriental	4475	0
15-50	Vulcan	11	2

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	187	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1717	8
10	Ajmer X.D.	12	2
50	BOMBAY TRAM	156	0
100	Bombay Suburban	181	0
10	Broach	13	6
100	Karachi	206	10
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	188	0
100	TATA HYDRO	191	14
1000	TATA POWER	1800	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	875	0
100	C. Province	106	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	165	0
100	Mandra Bhon	106	4
100	Pachora Jamner	90	0
100	Sara Sirajganj	106	8
500	Tapti Valley	662	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp	4	10
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 3	6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	34	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	39	8
10	Mucund Iron X.D	14	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2090	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	395	0
10	Steel Corporation	20	7

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	632	0
10	Air Services	2	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	241	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	399	0
125	B. Berma	518	0
50	Burma Cont.	178	12
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	8	8 6
100	IND. BLEACHING	167	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	54	0
100	Indian Radio Def	600	0
100	Indian Radio Ord.	590	0
100	Port Canning	93	0
30	PREMIER CON. X.D.	115	0
15	Scindia	25	8
25	Tata Oil	56	0
10	Tata Chemicals	14	12
100	Wimco	224	8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1570	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	313	12
7	p.c. Bom Tram (T. F.)	78	0
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	648	12
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const 1st	122	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	117	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	165	10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1660	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	215	0
7 1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	152	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	737	8

DEBENTURES

4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb.	106	0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49	14
5	p.c. Morarji	103	4
5	p.c. Sholapur	71	6

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-13
3 per cent 1949-52 Loan 100-0
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110-9
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 104 0
3 per cent War Bonds 102-0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 114

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 127-4

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4 per cent B P T 1947 110-0
4 per cent M Deb 1947 110
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116-0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129-4
6 per cent K P T 1956 129-12

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Sept. 20.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 7/32 Two months
Banks buying 90 days/8t. 1/6 1/4 Three months
Banks buying 90 days/8t 1/6 9/32 Four months
B C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4 D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 330; D D Rs. 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs 296 1/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47
JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 56 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/8; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62
JAPAN:
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates 8h 1/2 1/2
BERNE:
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil
Cross Rates Fcs 17,30/40
STOCKHOLM:
Banks selling T T K 123, D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs. 155
Cross Rates 8h 2/4 5/32 7/32
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 83 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2
Cross Rates 8h 1/3 1/32
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting
Cross Rates 8h 0-3 3/16
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes 19.5. 21.5.
LISBON
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rate Esc 99.80 100.20
NEW YORK:
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unquoted.
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay, Sept. 20.

In the absence of fresh buying interest the downward trend of the market persisted further. Tata Deferreds opened lower at 2045 and after showing an initial advance to 2050 dropped down to 2020 recovering to 2040 at the close. Tata Ordinaries opened at 391 and touched 393 but later declined to 388 quoting finally at 390/8. Textile shares were keeping steady for some time but later were inclined to rule easy. Bombay Dyeings finished lower at 1175. Indian Irons ruled at 34/12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (2060) 2045 50 20 40
Tata Ordinaries (392) 391 93 88 90/8

Tata Ordinary 390/8, Tata Deferred 2040, Indian Iron 34/12, Steel Corpn of Bengal 20/6, Bombay Dyeing 1175, Central India 350, Century 485/10, Gokak 222/8, Kohinoor 450, Simplex 133, Andhra Valley 1790, Tata Hydro 191/14, Tata Power 1752/8, Associated Cement 148/8, Belapur 226/4, Bombay Burma Old 495.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 20.

Following a decline of 25 pts in New York cotton futures, the market opened to-day at Rs. 259/8 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 260/8 on scattered covering.

The American Government has announced 13.25 cent export subsidy to Canada and one has to adjust prices of Indian cotton to this level. The local price may be anything in America, but the price of American cotton outside is 13.25. This will make local Broach price around Rs. 230 as we have little export outlet and when the full weight of Indian cotton is felt, it will be difficult to sustain present levels.

Prices steadily improved to Rs. 261/12 on covering by professionals but again declined to Rs. 260/8 on scattered liquidation. The market again steadied at Rs. 261/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs 261/8; Oomra D/J Rs. 203/8; Bengal D/J Rs. 158.

DEFENCE LOANS

3 per cent Defence Bonds (Previous Issues)	Rs. 45,14,31,000
3 per cent Second Defence Loan 1949-52 From 1st February to 6th September (including Conversions)	Rs. 35,48,47,000

INTEREST FREE DEFENCE BONDS.
Subscriptions to September 6

All India	Rs. 2,52,91,000
Bombay City	Rs. 65,04,600

POST OFFICE TEN-YEAR DEFENCE SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
Subscriptions to September 6

All-India	Rs. 3,55,98,000
Bombay City	Rs. 40,27,220

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Sept. 20.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03½ at London and 4.03½ at New York.

London spot silver quotations remained unreceived and New York spot silver was 34 3/4 cents. The local market was quietly steady with a small business

Quotations were as under:—

Gold ready Rs. 42/4, Aso Rs. 42/4, Kartak Rs. 42/4. Silver ready Rs. 63, Aso Rs. 63, Kartak Rs. 63/0/6. Sovereigns Rs. 28/8/6.

LONDON SILVER

London: Sept. 19.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Sept. 19.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON: Sept. 19.

The Stock Exchange closed with steadier undertone. Oils were easy Attocks 41/10 are believed to be in line with the Shells overhanging the market. Japanese Bonds were one point down. Rubbers attracted profit-taking. Wall-Street market was dull.

BOMBAY METALS.

Bombay: Sept. 20.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 97/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 88/8

Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay: Sept. 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	5	12	6
Linseed May	8	12	0
Wheat September	5	1	6
Wheat January	5	8	6
Wheat May	6	9	6

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay: Sept. 20.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	41	0	0
Highest	42	5	0
Lowest	40	14	0
Closing	42	3	6
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	24	2	9
Highest	24	7	6
Lowest	23	14	6
Closing	24	6	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	38	12	0
Highest	40	0	0
Lowest	38	10	0
Closing	39	14	0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Sept. 20.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
September from Bond Rs. 12/4
African from Bond Rs. 10
Shipment June Rs. 9/8 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 9/4 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 14/8 to 14/14
Large grain Rs. 15 to 16/12
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON WHEAT

London: Sept. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe 21/3 Sept/Oct quoted.
Barletta Russo 21 Sept/Oct quoted.
South Australian 27/6 Sept/Oct quoted.

Kulkarni and Hansa Wadkar in a tender moment in Prabhat's "Sant Sakhu" to be released at Central on Thursday next.

Average Cost Of Indian Film Is Rs. 80,000

SIR NRIPEN SARKAR'S LECTURE ON PICTURE INDUSTRY

SIMLA, September 19.

Sir N. N. Sircar, who is in Simla as counsel for the Punjab Government in the Indus waters dispute, addressed the Simla branch of the Delhi Rotary Club on the subject of the Indian Film Industry on Friday.

Reviewing the progress of the Film Industry in India from the days of Hiralal Sen, Sir Nripen referred to the developments witnessed in Bombay particularly at the hands of Mr. J. F. Madan, who was responsible for the introduction of talkies in India ten years ago. So long as the films were only silent movies, the foreign film had a pull over the Indian. But with the introduction of talkies, the situation changed so rapidly that to-day according to one estimate, out of Rs. three crores representing the total gross income of talkie houses in India, Rs. 240 lakhs are attributed to Indians films, and only the balance of Rs 60 lakhs to foreign films but this did not mean that the Indian Film Industry was having a smooth sailing.

For, almost everything that the industry required for production namely raw films chemicals machinery for sound recording etc., it had to depend on foreign countries Raw films which used to come largely from Germany and other European countries had given place, during the present war, to American and British Secondly there was not much of co-ordination among the producers themselves. Thirdly, there was the language difficulty for languages in India changed every four hundred miles except perhaps in the case of Hindustani.

Sir Nripen observed that films produced in English whether in Hollywood or in Britain, could be screened in the whole of the English-speaking world, including the British Empire. Compared to this position, Hindustani films could only appeal to limited audiences and in certain parts of India. Then again, social plays had not sufficiently taken the place of mythological stories, and in South India, in particular, there was too much of singing and too little of action.

Sir Nripen humorously referred to the idiosyncrasies of the Board of Censors and artistes, and concluded with the information that the cost of producion of an average film was Rs 80,000

Sir Bertram Stevens explained the phenominal growth of the Film Industry in Australia under the stimulus of Government assistance. The climate was favourable, and there were also numerous writers, actors and actresses available for the development of the industry. Recently as an indirect result of the war, Australia was able to overcome some of the initial difficulties so that companies had recently sprung up even without Government assistance, and begun to show signs of making profits.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, and Sir B L and Lady Mitter were among the guests present The meeting was the last of the season under the auspices of the Simla branch of the club, and was presided over by Sir Gurunath Bewoor.—A. P.

"Drake Of England" At The Roxy

"Drake of England" with that magnificent character actor Mathesan Lang in the title role supported by a brilliant cast will be shown at the Roxy on Sunday morning at 10 a.m. at half rates.

HASSAN HAS A FORMULA FOR ARTISTS

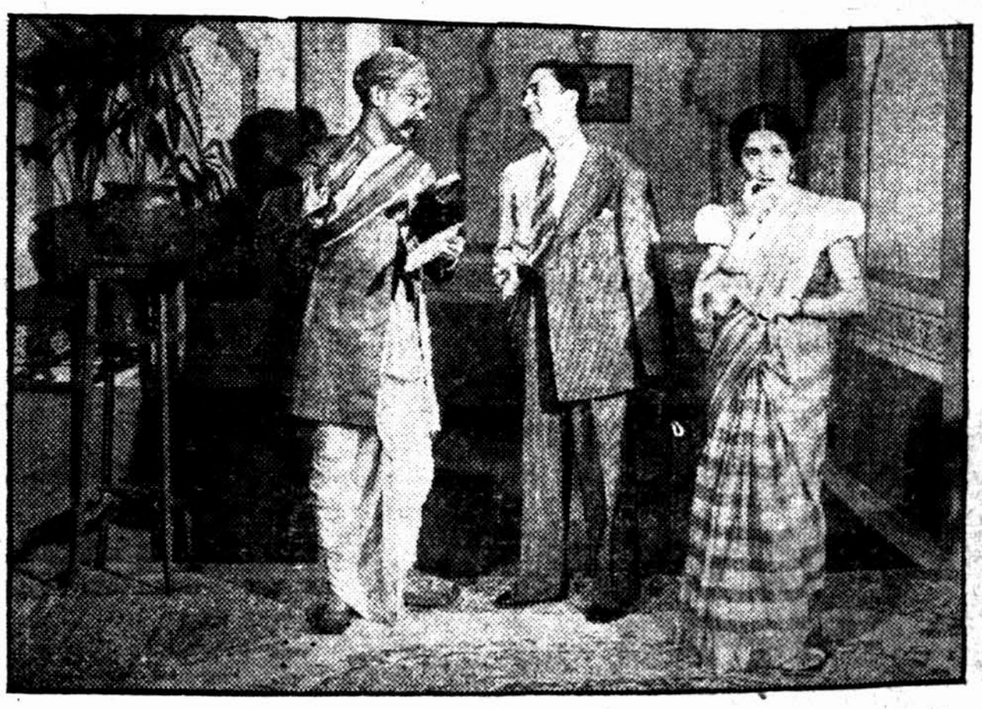
"Anjan" Dialogue Director

There is a discernible difference between good actors and bad actors on the screen. The difference is the way a player delivers his dialogue. The good actor speaks it as if it just occurred to him. The bad actor repeats it as though he had thoroughly learnt it.

Hassan, director of dialogue in "Anjan", the Bombay Talkies romantic drama starring Devika Rani and Ashok Kumar, can place an unerring finger on the difference. Years of experience on the Bombay Talkies sets has made his ears sensitive to a fine degree.

Gulab and Fatty Prasad, two newcomers to Bombay Talkies included in the "Anjan" supporting cast, have earned Hasan's certificate. The rest, like V. H. Desai, Suresh and Pithawalla, are old-timers.

"Anjan" is written and directed by Amiya Chakrabarty. It will have its premiere at the Roxy on Saturday next, the 27th.



A moment in Saraswati picture "Navardev" starring Sumati Gupte at Majestic.

"Hound Of Baskervilles" At The Opera House

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Hound of the Baskervilles," one of literature's most spine-tingling, suspenseful mystery stories and the greatest of all of Sherlock Holmes' astounding adventures, will be shown at the Opera House on Sunday morning at 10 a.m. at half rates Richard Greene and Basil Rathbone head an outstanding cast

'Bharat Milap' Ready For Release

"Bharat Milap": A stupendous venture of the Prakash Pictures that will lay a mile-stone in the history of film industry is now almost in the final stages of production. This is a story that depicts immortal brotherly love between Ramachandra and Bharat It is adopted from Valmiky's Ramayana and neither pains, nor labours, nor money are spared to give the cine-world a true picture from Hindu mythology with a realistic background. The film is directed by Mr. Vijay Bhatt of "Narsi Bhagat" fame.

FILMS TO DEPICT WAR EFFORTS

The following programme is fixed in connection with the films to be exhibited at the Regal Theatre on September 24, 1941, at 4 p.m. regarding the war efforts of Australia, South Africa, Canada and India in aid of the Bombay War Gifts Fund:—

ARMOURED CARS:—This subject was shot at the General Motors Works at Sewri and shows the War-time production of Armoured Cars. Skilled Indian workmen are shown feeding the furnaces manufacturing various parts from steel, testing in the laboratories and finally assembling them. The workmanship and craftsmanship are entirely Indian. India has awakened to the need of the hour, to the grim reality of the Nazi evil.

SOUTH AFRICA CARRIES ON:—Review of the wealth of South Africa showing how the union has supplied the forces of the Empire with locally made weapons and ammunitions. This film also includes further pictures from Australia showing the making of camouflage nets by volunteers.

AUSTRALIA HAS WINGS:—Depicting in graphic form the manufacture of aircraft in Australia and particularly the Wirraway—(trainer—reconnaissance—fighter)—now in production at the rate of one per day.

IT'S THE NAVY:—Training the young Australian for the Navy. Life at the Flinders Naval Depot—"H.M.A.S. Cerberus"—"the ship that never goes to see."

FASHIONS FOR MEN:—Modern fashions in the making. Parachutes, khaki cloth, uniforms, buttons, badges, steel helmets, felt hats, boots and gas masks.

TOOLS FOR THE JOB:—This film reveals to us the tremendous activity that is now taking place throughout the country to supply the urgent necessities so essential for the resourceful prosecution of the War.

INSPIRATION OF ANZAC:—The film vividly depicts the spirit of Anzac! With commentary by the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, C.H., P.C., K.C., Minister for the Navy (Australia's Prime Minister during World War I). This film made available by courtesy of Twentieth Century-Fox Corp., (India) Ltd.

SEAMEN OF INDIA:—An Indian Seaman while on leave depicts to his fellow countrymen his varied and adventurous experiences. He tells them all about mine sweepers, anti-submarine detectors of the men in the engine room and on the bridge. The film stresses—the importance of the convoy system, and of keeping India's ports clear of mines, enemy raiders and submarines. This film was made with the co-operation of the Royal Indian Navy in Bombay.

Billimoria in Great India Picture's "Akela" at Lamington.

KEEPING FLEET AT SEA:—Interesting pictures of Australa's greatly expanded Navy and the detail and work that lies behind the "keeping of the fleet at sea."

ROAD TO VICTORY:—A stirring record of events since Hitler commenced his march. Actual pictures collected from News Reels and woven into dramatic and striking story. Acknowledgment is made to the leading film companies who readily co-operated with the Australian Department of Information in the preparation of this film.

ARMOURED CARS MADE IN INDIA!

It borders on romance—the rapid industrial advance that India is making under stress of the increasing demand for war supplies. The land of the village smithy, fitting out bullock carts for cross-country tracks, is now actually producing not motor cars merely, but armoured cars!

The process of armoured car manufacture in India is dramatically shown in a concise short-film made by the Film Advisory Board and released at leading foreign film theatres this week. From the smelting of iron to the final emergence of the steel-plated car, the entire series of interesting processes is shown in its proper sequence.

An aptly worded and well spoken commentary by the popular journalist and author Mr. D. F. Karaka adds to the interest of this topical film.

"Children From Overseas"

Another F.A.B. release this week, is the Hindi version of "Children from Overseas", the beautiful Canadian topical. It is running at no less than a dozen Indian-film theatres.

Ashok Kumar s a doctor in Bombay Talkies' "Anjaan"! He is seen here with Devika Rani. The picture will be released on Sept. 27 at Roxy.

GLAMOUR

Salvaging: A Romance

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

By REGINE

Because sometimes things go by contraries...here are a few hints to men on how to be unglamorous to women:

Be indefinite...because if there is anything a woman with spirit detests it is a man who doesn't know his own mind, where he wants to go or what he wants to do. Remember the average women still carries a hangover from the "picked her up and drag her off on a white horse" school.

Be lacking in ardour...because a woman will forgive anything in a man...he can be inarticulate to the point of dumbness...or awkward enough to pour the soup in her lap in a public place...but she will not forgive tepidness, not even if he courts her in a Rolls Royce and gives her a charge account at Tiffany's.

Be undependable...because a woman can burn more in the ten minutes you keep her waiting than in three hours of close companionship with you.

Don't phone her promptly...because a woman will conjure up more reasons why you failed to call her at the appointed time than you could think of in a hundred years...and she will end by resenting you as much for giving her anxiety as for wounding her pride by keeping her waiting.

Boast about your former love affairs...because if there is anything that bores a woman it is a step-by-step chronicle of a man's past misdemeanours.

Never Surprise Her!

Never surprise her...because women simply adore surprises... and the best of all is a long distance call or wire saying you forgot to tell her you love her.

Look at other women when you are out with her...because if there is one thing a woman will not forgive, it is a lack of concentration. Besides it gives the unknown woman an edge on her, and no woman with an ounce of what it takes will forgive you for humiliating her. Take her for granted...because this is a sure way to lose a woman...for while she may be sufficiently in love with you to let you get away with it for a while...sooner or later she will turn to the man who regards her like an orchid and treats her accordingly. Stop paying her the little attentions with which you won her. Because a woman is very observing, has a memory longer than an elephant...and the same bait that won her, if omitted by you, will eventually win her to somone else.

Make promises...and then don't keep them. Because every promise you make and fail her on is just one more item chalked up against you. Forget to shave, or get a haircut when you know the time for it is past.. Because nothing is so unflattering to a woman as a man who is slovenly in his appearance.

Jealousy.

Show jealousy to an insane degree. For while a little jealousy is flattering...too much jealousy simply becomes irritating and annoying. Let her be sure of you to the point of complete self-abnegation...especially if she is a woman who has had a lot of attention. Because this is the surest way of persuading her to turn you over with her foot and let you lie. The only way to keep a woman who has been greatly admired is to deck her with attention...but never let her see you with an Old Dog Tray look in your eyes.

Be cowardly...because every woman knows or should, that a man's courage is in proportion to his humanity...and that the most gentlemen are the most courageous.

Over-estimate her intelligence... because while it is true that the qualities of intelligence in men and women fairly balance each other...men are better able to apply what they learn, having a more precise knowledge of their own department. I expect a few females to jump on me for this... but it's true, isn't it boys?

Dear Regine:

I am one of those modern progressive women with a brain or two. Nevertheless I have become involved with a married man who has told me repeatedly of his love for me. He rates, that is, he belongs to the most exclusive clubs, was educated in an Eastern University and has all those other requisites a woman of culture wants in a man, be he husband or lover. I am writing now, not to ask you to moralize to me, but to explain why (even though nothing unpleasant has happened and no one knows about our affair) he has walked out on me. He gives as his excuse that he loves me too much, that I am altogether consuming and stick in the back of his mind when he should be preparing briefs and other legal skull-duggery, as he calls it. Can I salvage my romance? And why is this anyhow?

EX-PORTIA.

* * *

Dear Ex-Portia:

Even though sophisticates are supposed to disregard the inhibitions caused by legitimate alliances, in the last analysis, they rarely do. Because habit is stronger than will and the habit civilization has established through marriage, is one which men and women subconsciously long to preserve...even though consciously they are set against the conventional pattern.

This man you think you are in love with, being an upper class conservative, probably reached for the moon once when he was a small boy behind sheltered walls... and couldn't quite make it. So he went indoors and his nurse gave him a big fat cooky with a raisin in the middle and a large glass of creamy milk...whereupon with tummy comfortably full he went to bed and promptly forgot all about the moon.

Many men of the class you describe reach out for extra-marital experiences in the same way. And when they choose somebody beneath them who is delighted with their attention and demands nothing but material assurances of esteem...things go well for a little while. Sooner or later the man dismisses the lady with a check and a pat on the head.

Annual Quota

In this way he discharges not only his obligation to her but to society as well. For, believe it or not, it is the custom in some sets for a man to boast at least one liaison yearly in order to keep up with the quota set in the locker room at his club. Some men actually time these extra-marital romances for the summer months ...while wifey sojourns at the seashore or is coming round the mountains. Which is why so many males cool on their "own true loves" before September and the opera or symphony season for which wifey has bought a box, sets in.

As for all the romantic things he said to you...forget them. Every man, no matter how puny his imagination has dots of wit and flickers of vision. And sometimes even a phrase they have read somewhere sticks and emerges at the psychological moment, flooring with delight the woman who is sap enough to take it seriously.

It was Flaubert who said every grocery clerk has in him the debris of a poet. Probably your "own true love" thought he could calmly regard you as a passing fancy. But it didn't work because later on he could not forget you. Put the affair behind you...and don't cast your spiritual pearls into the summer vacationers' hog-pen next time...but reserve it for the gentleman who has or should have exlcusive title to them.

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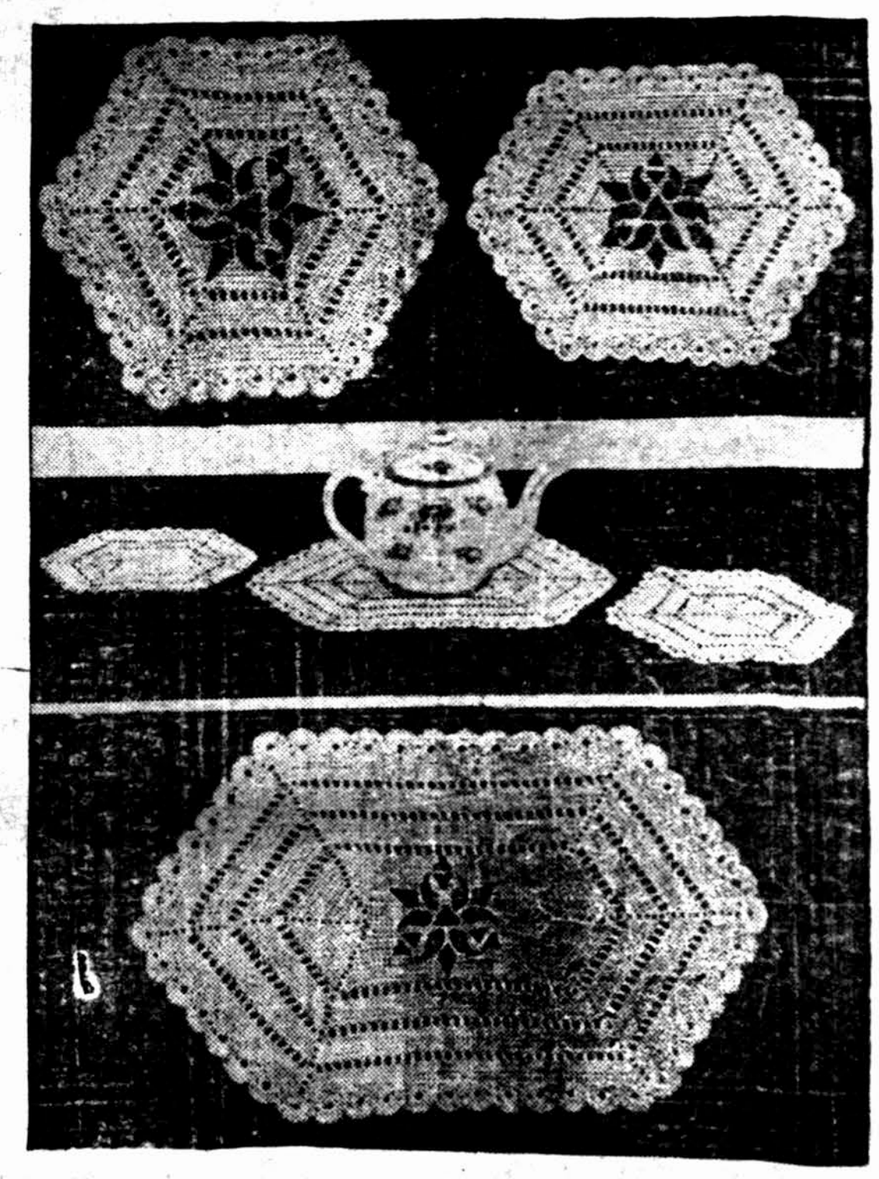
STENCIL ON CROCHETED PLATE MATS



INTRODUCING now the stenciled crocheted mats, which, besides being practical, are decorative for the table. Perfectly simple to crochet, yet smart in parttern because of the new stencil idea.

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WANT TO BE IN THE I. C. S?

(Continued from Page 1)

sented at all. To me the omission, in particular, of the Mysore University was unaccountable, since it is a highly efficient institution, run on progressive lines, and has just celebrated its silver jubilee, having been established in 1916. Lastly, judging from the results announced, the Allahabad University seems to be the most efficient, for as many as five, out of the seven successful candidates, were graduates of this University.

Communal Representation

The distribution of the candidates by communities is also interesting. Hindus, with 124 out of 174, were naturally the largest community represented, while Muslims with 37 (being about 27 per cent. of the total number) came second; and the Sikhs with five, the third. The rest of the representatives of the various other communities were four Indian Christians, two Anglo-Indians, one Parsi and one Jain, I would have expected a larger number of members of these communities, except perhaps the Jain; since the Parsis, the Indian Christians, and the Anglo-Indians, are highly educated communities, far in advance of Hindus and Muslims, both educationally and socially. Or is it that the Parsis now do not care for administrative offices, being more partial to commerce and trade; and the Indian Christians and the Anglo-Indians (particularly the latter) to services on railways, and departments like customs? The matter evidently requires elucidation. Of the two Anglo-Indian candidates, one claimed for his community no higher status than that of the Indian; while the other that of the Indian plus that of the European British subject, on the ground that the standard of living amongst Anglo-Indians was higher than amongst Indians, and also on that of the general economic conditions of the two communities. He, therefore, wanted reservation and special consideration for Anglo-Indians.

Hindi And Urdu

The figures of distribution by languages are highly suggestive, when one considers the number of candidates belonging to the different communities. Out of a total of 124 Hindus only 40 (i.e. just one-third) had offered Hindi; and though only 37 Muslims appeared, yet as many as 60 had offered Urdu. Thus Urdu was apparently the most popular single language. All the Muslim candidates had taken Urdu—except two from Bengal who had offered their mother-tongue, Bengali; while as many as 23 non-Muslims (of whom 21 were Hindus) had offered Urdu, and of the 21 Hindus offering Urdu the largest number, 11, came from the Punjab, whose number was 17. Thus many more Punjab Hindus took Urdu than Hindi, the latter having been offered by only six. The United Provinces Hindus supplied the next largest number for Urdu—namely seven, out of 34; the remaining three (who had taken up Urdu) coming one each from Delhi and the states of Gwalior and Kashmir. Thus while the Hindus of all the other provinces had evidently shaken off the linguistic and literary influence of Urdu, the Punjab Hindus are still dominated by it, and the United Provinces Hindus continue to be partially attached to it. The dominance of Urdu in the Punjab is easily explained, as although the vast bulk of the people of that province speak Punjabi as their mother-tongue, the only language recognised by Government for court and official purposes is Urdu; but in the United Provinces Urdu and Hindi being on an equal footing officially, the former is slowly yielding its dominance to the latter. It was striking that almost all the Kayasthas from Agra and Oudh had offered Hindi. Next to Urdu and Hindi, the other popular languages offered were Tamil, Bengali and Malayalam; being offered by 18, 17 and 12 candidates respectively. The other languages offered were Telugu and Marathi by 8 each, Kanarese and Gujrati by 4 each, and Punjabi by 3 only, since all the other Punjabis had offered Urdu or Hindi.

Degrees

I shall now discuss the distribution of the candidates by the test of degrees obtained by them. Evidently Arts (i.e., B.A and M.A., with 79 was more popular than Science (i.e., B.Sc. and M.Sc.) with 65. Science, however, was a very close second. There were two candidates with outstanding academic qualifications, one a Ph.D. of Cambridge, and another a graduate of the London University, and also a Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple. The latter, a Hindu from the United Provinces, had —as appeared from the results announced since—stood first at the examination; while the former, a Muslim, was unfortunate in not getting a place among those who had successfully competed. Speaking broadly the Arts degree students impressed me as better qualified for the work of an Indian Civilian than those holding Science degrees. Amongst Arts-degree holders, the majority of the Muslims had preferred to qualify themselves in Persian, Urdu, and even Arabic, rather than in subjects like history, economics and politics.

I shall lastly deal with the distribution of candidates by the subjects offered by them. It is clear that Arts subjects were far more popular than those of the Sciences. The most popular of the Arts subjects was history, since as many as 148, out of the total of 174, had offered it. What struck me as remarkable was that even most of the bachelors and masters of Science had combined history with physics, chemistry, botany or zoology. Economics and politics were the next most popular subjects, as they were offered by 50 candidates each. Among literatures English naturally occupied the place of pride, being taken by 35 candidates, while Sanskrit literature which had been taken only by five candidates compared very unfavourably with Persian and Arabic literatures, taken by 28. Even Urdu literature, offered by 19, was more popular than Hindi literature, offered only by 14. Bengali, Punjabi and Telugu literatures had only devotee each. All the 12 law graduates had, of course, offered law. The least popular of all the Arts subjects was philosophy offered by only three candidates out of the 174. Among the Sciences, physics was most popular, which had been offered by 34; chemistry was a close second with 30. mathematics attracted only 21, and botany was the least popular with only five.

All Clean Shaved

The cultural domination of the English language and literature, and of the western social system also, was the most marked feature of the candidates, and the one thing which struck me as their prominent characteristic. When in December 1888 I attended (as a youth of 18, and a first-year student of the Patna College) the fourth session of the National Congress, held at Allahabad, the one thing that then appealed to my youthful imagination was the immense diversity in the costumes of the delegates to the Congress, and in the method of dressing their hair! All this seems to have almost completely disappeared from the educated younger generation of Indians. All the 174 candidates (except only one) were dressed in western style, and all were clean-shaved, except five. The one candidate who appeared in Indian costume, and the five who wore moustache and beard, were all from the Punjab—the latter all Sikhs. Not only all the Hindus, but all the Muslims also, were not only coated and trousered but clean-shaved; and thus they established in their own person the slow but steady disappearance of the old, social, diversities of Indian life in costume and toilet. You could not say from his appearance and costume whether the candidate was Hindu or Muslim; the only exception being the five Sikhs who affected beard and moustache, though they too wore western clothes, while the one Punjabi Hindu who appeared in Indian clothes conformed to the modern system of being clean-shaved. It is thus clear that in spite of the insistence on reverting to the ways and manners of the days of yore, of which one hears so much these days, educated Indians of the younger generations are betaking themselves more and more to western style of living in many respects—particularly in their official costume

Nationalist Mind

But the steadily growing unity of India was clearly reflected not only in things external of the candidates, as in the answers they gave, which betrayed their mind. To put it in a few words all the candidates (except perhaps one) displayed the nationalist mind. The intellectual conceptions, the ethical standard, and the political aspirations, of all the candidates, were practically the same—a united and free India, enjoying the greatest political liberty and absolute economic freedom, and occupying the higest position in the scale of nations. They all seemed to be absolutely of one mind on these points.

Particularly interesting were the replies of the Muslim candidates on the question put to each of them—the proposed scheme of Pakistan. Except one candidate from the Punjab, who thought that the scheme should be considered on the merits—as perchance it might offer a solution of the communal question—all the other Muslim candidates, numbering 36, were emphatically of opinion that the suggestion of the partition of India should be given very short shrift. Pressed to give reasons for their opinion they all declared that the scheme was wholly impracticable on financial grounds, and also on military considerations, and that far from solving the communal problems it would make confusion more confounded. To me these emphatic declarations of the Muslim candidates—who came mostly from the Punjab and the United Provinces—were an agreeable surprise, after all that I had heard, and read in the newspapers, of the persistent demand for Pakistan amongst educated Muslims in Upper India. For the rest, though my work as an examiner was trying and exacting, it afforded me a great opportunity for gaining an insight into the mind of the younger generation of Indians, which I could not have done otherwise, and for giving me which opportunity I am grateful to my colleagues, of the Federal Public Services Commission.

—"Hindustan Review."

THE PERSIAN GULF

(Continued from Page 3)

the last five years the whole of the coastal strip from Kuweit to Muscat has become an important oil producing region. The tubes of various American companies daily eat their way into the earth in search of oil. In the vicinity of Kuweit alone there are two oil wells which produce 17,000 barrels a day. In El Hassa, in the Saudi Arabian territory, there are very good prospects of oil; and an American company has already started the enterprise. The little island of Bahrein, for centuries renowned for its lustrous pearls, has now become famous as a great centre of oil industry in the Gulf. The wells on the island yield approximately 1,000,000 tons a year, and the refinery has a capacity of 30,000 barrels a day. Bahrein is the focal point on the Persian Gulf. It is the most important oil exporting centre in the Middle East with chief markets at Suez, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore and Durban—all British Empire ports.

Thus to-day the Persian Gulf occupies a key position on the map. One is led to compare it with the Red Sea, which has served Europe and Asia as a major artery of traffic since the opening of the Suez Canal. Due to the close proximity of the Red Sea to the theatre of war it may play merely a defensive role. It is to the safe and secure waters of the Persian Gulf that one has to look for an organised and planned offensive against Hitlerism. While the British Navy guards the Mediterranean and ensure the safety of Egypt American and British merchant ships can safely enter the Gulf ports with all sorts of offensive weapons and materials from various "arsenals of Democracy", to be employed against the Nazi menace on the Russian front.

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FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

"On the Swing"

"On a Horse-Ride"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (All-India Children's Association) has fixed the following uniforms, to be prepared out of hand-spun and hand-woven khadi:—

For boys—compulsory: White shirt with Shakespeare collar and half sleeves; Blue shorts;—voluntary: Khaki stockings; shoes or champals.

For girls—compulsory: White blouse with Shakespeare collar and half sleeves; Blue skirt;—voluntary: Shoes without high heels or champals.

For male-workers—such uniform as that of boys.

For female-workers—Blouse like that of girls; white Sari with blue border.

Every one enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari, has been requested by the Provincial Secretary, to attend the special functions of the Association in their uniforms.

Badges are also ready and should be worn by all. They are available at 2 annas each from the General Secretary (C|o "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21).

* * *

How Seaweed Forecasts The Weather

The seaweed contains much salt, which is hygroscopic—that is to say, it absorbs moisture. If the air is damp and rain is about, the seaweed becomes moist or even wet. On the other hand, if the air is dry, the seaweed is dry, and you can look forward to good weather for some time to come.

"The End of the Day."

(Photo by Chiman Mewada).

Who Was He?

By Virendra D. Adhiya

Years have passed away. A young boy was playing in a street of Calcutta. He would go to every shop and play mischief. What was the boy up to? Had he to speak anything in particular to the shop-keepers? He must have had some reason to do so.

It was time for the school. The boys with their bags were in a hurry. But there was a boy who slowly stepped through water and mud. The school bell was ringing. Yet he would not care to hasten. Perhaps he did not like to attend the school. Did he consider it to be a prison, having a rude jailor?

In certain Bengali journals there often appeared some short Bengali poems full of spirit and high hopes. Many a teacher laughed to read an eight-lettered name at the end of those poems. Some persons criticized them. Yet the poems continued to appear.

It was a drama played by young actors. On the stage came a brilliant boy. He was full of life. The actor had started his career on his home-stage. Then he began to study Drama. And later, he wrote some dramas himself. These were true pictures of the future.

There was a well-decorated house surrounded by a tiny garden. In midst of that natural scenery stayed a young boy full of thoughts and aspirations. In his old age he attained the rank of the Poet Laureate of Asia. Besides, he was a great philosopher and a true patriot of India.

Have the young readers guessed who he was? Our Poet Rabindranath Tagore: He has not passed away—He will live for ages!

* * * *

Quite True

A very old man went to an insurance company and asked for a policy on his life.

"Well, sir," said the clerk, "I am extremely sorry, but I am afraid you are too old for us to take the risk. May I ask how old you are?"

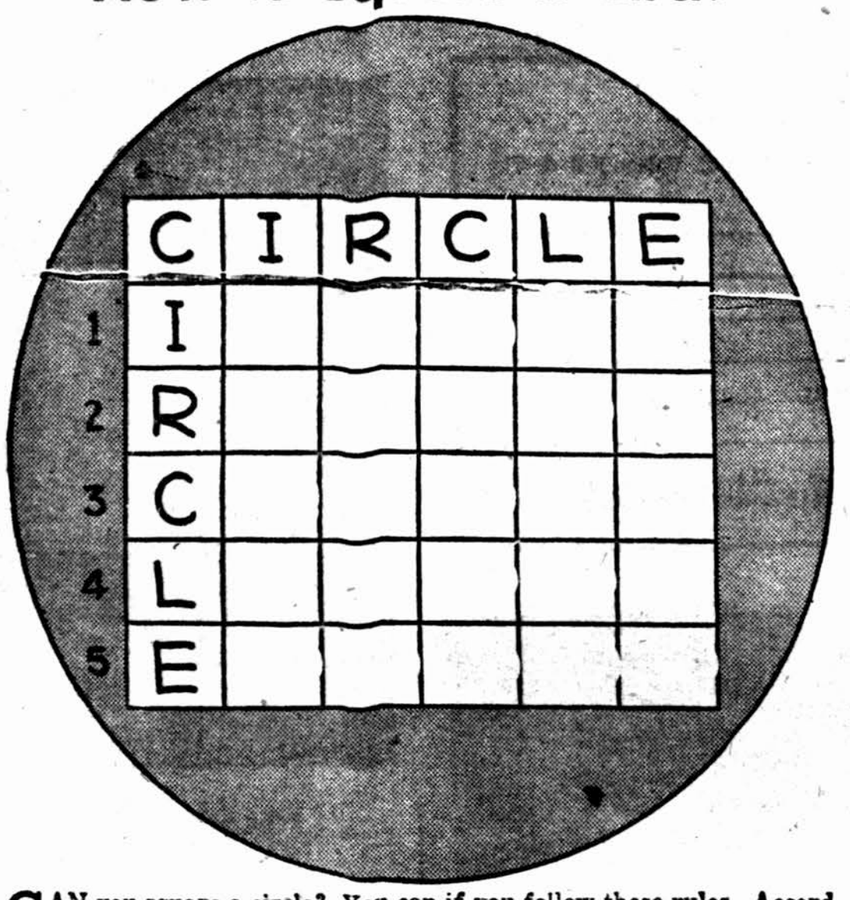
"Ninety-seven next month", replied the old man, and added testily: "If you will take the trouble to look up your statistics you'll find that very few men die after ninety-seven."

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Toilet Time": In Victoria Garden (left) and in a Bombay College (right).
(Photos by B. F. Ferreira)

puzzles and pastimes

How to Square a Circle



CAN you square a circle? You can if you follow these rules. According to the following definitions, fill in the missing letters in the square as indicated to make a six-letter word in each case which will read the same across and down:

1. Hardens 2. Coarsest 3. Wrinkle 4. Minor 5. Chemical ethers

FIVE AND TEN

OBJECT of FIVE AND TEN is to reconstruct the ten-letter keyword. You are given the definitions of ten five-letter words which are formed with the letters in the keyword. Each word will give you at least one letter in the keyword as indicated by the numbers. For example, the first definition is solved by the word FORTS. Thus, the letter T shown by the number 8 is the eighth letter of the keyword. Now, try to solve the rest for yourself.

KEYWORD: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

8 STRONGHOLDS
9 TO MAKE A SPEECH
2 BURN
4 ETHIC
5 BEYOND: LATIN
0 HOUSEHOLD GODS
3 CHANGE
7 STORIES
6 NOBLEMEN
1 MORE PROTECTED

(For Solution See Below)

LETTER MOVES

A	R	A	B
S	C	O	T

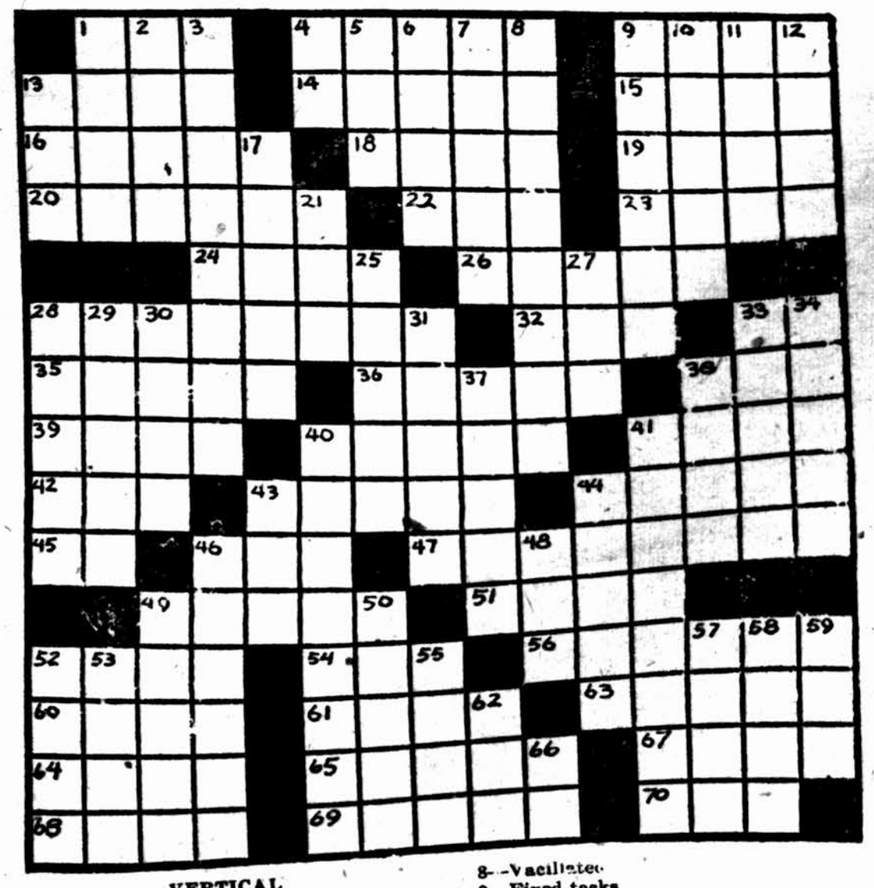
IN eight moves, turn ARAB into SCOT, changing one letter each move to make a new word.

CRYPTOGRAM

Here is a cryptogram of a wise saying that could be the motto of any conscientious man.

VSTX OTQRN XSR FZIIRLRJHR WRXVRRJ OTJ TJF OTJ ZN LRTY ARLIBLOTJHR, TJF JBX ERJZKN BL HBJHRAXZBJ.

CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—Entire amount
4—Onslaught
9—Mineral springs
13—Oil (comb. form)
14—What English author wrote "Winnie the Pooh"?
15—Narrative
16—What American explorer reached the North Pole in 1909?
18—Make a pavement
19—Metal
20—Set
22—Cooking utensil
23—Necessity
24—Tax paid in kind
26—What Irish author won the Nobel prize for literature in 1923?
28—Head of a state
32—Thing, in law
33—Note in the scale
35—Foreign
36—Shoe bottoms
38—Dusky
39—Hue
40—Icy (poet.)
41—Bristle
42—Night before a holiday
43—Artist's stand
44—Auctions
45—Symbol for selenium
46—Who was Noah's second son?
47—Foot wear
49—Who was Abraham's wife?
51—Case for small articles
52—Persian poet
54—Fold
56—Sharp mountain ridges
60—Refuse approval
61—Island (poet.)
63—Noise while sleeping
64—Accessory seed coverings
65—Russian stockade
67—Money
68—Give use of
69—Who was the first president of the Council of the Russian Republic?
70—Note in Guido's scale

VERTICAL

1—Toward the sheltered side
2—What legendary king of Britain was the hero of a Shakespearian play?
3—Small Polynesian parrot
4—Supreme Being
5—Pinch
6—Hit with open hand
7—Diplomatic agent
8—Vacillated
9—Fixed tasks
10—Removes skin
11—Medicinal plant
12—Dispatch
13—Goddess of agriculture
17—Crave
21—Error
25—Olfactory organs
27—Bronze money
28—What American general defeated Burgoyne at Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777?
29—What kind of branch did the dove bring back to Noah's Ark?
30—Climbing plant
31—Characters
33—Liquid measure
34—Gather together
37—What manufacturing city in N. E. France is a university seat?
38—Delete
40—What Pharisee was the preceptor of the Apostle Paul?
41—Wisdom
43—Organ of hearing
44—Goads
46—Masculine name
48—Negrito
49—Glossy fabric
50—Speed
52—Slightly elliptical
53—Nothing but
55—Design
57—Implement
58—Assam silkworms
59—Japanese coin
62—Slender finial
66—Half an em

BASEBALL SCORES

THE four teams in the Industrial League played each other once. The Bankers finished the season with two wins and one loss. The Florists and Caterers tied as runners-up with one win, one loss, and one tie each, while the Morticians wound up in the cellar with one win and two losses. Each team scored nine runs and had nine runs scored against it in the series of games and no team scored more than four or less than two runs in a game.

Can you complete these scores from the facts given?

Morticians	(3)	Florists	(4)
Morticians	( )	Bankers	( )
Morticians	( )	Caterers	( )
Florists	( )	Bankers	(3)
Florists	(2)	Caterers	( )
Bankers	( )	Caterers	(3)

RIDDLECULOUS

What snake could be called a mathematical reptile?

Zeppelin

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

Whiz Quiz: 1. Tango, rhumba, conga. 2. The Castle Walk; 3. Polka, Gavotte, Mazurka; 4. Lambeth Walk, Chestnut Tree, Boomps-a-Daisy; 5. So-called "participation" dance; 6. Rhumba; 7. Fox Trot is essentially the same; 8. a. Czechoslovakia, b. Poland, c. Austria, d. America, e. Brazil; 9. a. three, b. four, c. two; 10. Chasse is side-step, corte is any dip; 11. Bend her knees slightly and keep elbows low; 12. Lindy Hop, Big Apple, Truckin', Peckin', Suzi-Q, Harlem Conga; 13. a. Lambeth Walk, b. La Conga, c. Big Apple; 14. a. Turkey Trot, b. Big Apple, c. Cake Walk; 15. Never decline, but thank him and say you're resting one; 16. No, all elements of dancing are acquired; 17. a. Lineup of men without partners; b. interrupting couple and dancing off with girl; c. girl with no partner; 18. The box-step; 19. Man thanks girl and escorts her back to friends; 20. Rhumba; 21. At partner's shoulder blade; 22. Swing Polka; 23. Boomps-a-Daisy; 24. Australian Java; 25. Samba.

Cryptogram: What makes the difference between man and man is real performance, and not genius or conception.

Baseball Scores:

Morticians	(3)	Florists	(4)
Morticians	(4)	Bankers	(2)
Morticians	(2)	Caterers	(3)
Florists	(2)	Bankers	(3)
Florists	(3)	Caterers	(3)
Bankers	(4)	Caterers	(3)

Five and Ten: Forts, orate, roast, moral, ultra, lares, alter, tales, earls, safer. Keyword: *FORMULATES*.

Letter Moves: Arab, grab, gray, bray, brat, boat, boot, soot, scot.

Square Circle: Inures, rudest, creases, lesser, esters.

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From 'Cash And Carry,' Through 'Lease And Lend,' To 'Shoot At Sight!'

By EDWARD MONTGOMERY

From the Neutrality Act to the Atlantic Declaration is a long political jump. The people of the United States made that jump in their political thinking in just under two years.

Parallels are frequently drawn between the course of events in this war and in the last war. They are generally unsound. Particularly so when attempts are made to compare the change in the attitude of the American people towards this war with that change in the last war.

At the beginning of the last war the American people regarded Germany as an autocratic monarchy, neither better nor worse than other autocratic monarchies of the time. Germany was regarded by many Americans with admiration for her cultural and scientific achievements and the conception held by most Americans of the German people was a friendly one.

On the outbreak of this war the regime in Germany was held in general detestation in America for its tyranny and cruelty, for its denial of elementary political rights, its savage repression of political opposition, and the persecution of racial minorities

Neutral—Only In Deed

Thus, on September 3, 1939, the great majority of American public opinion was strongly antipathetic to Germany and her Fascist associates and sympathetic towards the democracies opposed to them.

There was official admission of this in President Roosevelt's proclamation of neutrality in which the American people were told that though they must be neutral in deed there could be no compulsion to make them neutral in thought.

Practical proof of it was forthcoming in a few weeks in the legislative action which repealed those sections of the Neutrality Act forbidding the sale of munitions and weapons to war belligerents and substituting for them the so-called "Cash and Carry" amendments.

In theory these made it possible for any belligerent to buy war material in the United States but the conditions that they must be paid for in cash and title taken in goods before leaving American soil, and that they must be carried in bottoms belonging to belligerent nations had the effect in practice of confining their sale to Britain and France whose navies had driven German shipping from the seas in the first weeks of the war.

It was this practical effect, which the American people desired to achieve, which impelled the majority to support the change in legislation.

Phoney War Phase

The almost complete cessation of hostilities after the defeat of Poland checked the swing of American public opinion towards the democracies. This was the "phoney war" phase in American thinking.

There was exaggerated confidence in the ability of the democracies to withstand any German attack. On the contrary there were deep suspicions that the Allies had no intention of attacking Germany and that some sort of super-Munich would be the eventual outcome.

These suspicions were of course carefully watered and cultivated by German propaganda, which cleverly concentrated not on the hopeless attempt to build up sympathy for Germany but on building up antipathy to the Allies, particularly Britain.

There was, during this phase, no trace of realisation of the danger to American security implicit in an Allied defeat.

The eleven weeks of the devastating German onslaught to the north and the west, from the invasion of Norway on April 9 to the collapse of France on June 17 produced a complete revolution in the American attitude towards the war.

With France knocked out, with the German Wehrmacht in undisputed possession of the entire coast of Europe from the North Cape to the Spanish frontier, America suddenly realised her peril. Only Britain stood between the United States and the possibility of a German attack on the Western Hemisphere.

For 125 years the British Navy had guarded the Atlantic for the United States but it took the events of 1940 to make the American people understand it. If Britain fell—and to most Americans, shocked by the terrible efficiency of the German destruction of Norway, France, Holland and Belgium, Britain's chances of survival seemed utterly hopeless—the British Navy fell with it and the dominating sea power in the Atlantic passed to Germany and Italy.

The Americans realised that they had a two-ocean front to defend with a one-ocean navy. Overnight almost, the American became defence-conscious.

Appropriations of billions of dollars for defence were rushed through Congress, a two-ocean fleet was planned and laid down, legislation permitting conscription to the army was passed and in the midst of all this bustle and confusion the American people had to get their political thinking straight in preparation for the Presidential election.

Two Trends

Two main divergent trends appeared in that thinking then and have continued since. Briefly and generally, one trend was towards the policy of defending America by helping Britain, while the other was towards a policy of American defence first and let Britain sink or swim as best she could.

The American electorate, with one ear cocked to hear the campaign speeches of candidates and one eye on the news from Britain, where the German air attack was in full fury, tried to make up its mind between those two policies.

As the months of September and October went by and confidence rose in the British ability to withstand the German attack, majority opinion swung towards the policy of defending America by keeping Britain fighting. In this it was helped by the fact that both Presidential candidates favoured this policy too.

It was perhaps mainly because President Roosevelt had advocated such a policy from the first and had implemented it by several concrete actions, such as the famous destroyers-for-bases deal, together with confidence in his experience and handling of foreign affairs, that a majority of the electorate voted him back into office for the third term on November 5, 1940.

After the election the deflation of enthusiasm, plus the effect of British survival from German air raids and British successes against the Italians in Libya, induced a period of lethargy in American opinion. It was reawakened by Lord Lothian's admission that Britain's financial resources were running low on his return to Washington from London shortly before his untimely death.

America was brought to the realisation that the "Cash and Carry" plan was not enough. Out of this grew President Roosevelt's device of "Lease and Lend" which was eventually approved after a strenuous debate in both Houses of the Congress.

To complete the awakening came the German spring offensive in the Balkans and in the Near East, the overrunning of Yugoslavia, the final destruction of the gallant Greek resistance, the capture of Crete and the recapture of the ground lost by the Italians in Libya.

With the extension of Axis influence in France, Spain and North Africa, and renewed sign of aggressive activity by Japan in the Far East, these combined to engulf the American people in another wave of pessimism.

Though the formula was still "all and short of war", strong doubts began to appear in all sections of American opinion as to whether that formula would suffice to enable Britain and her Allies to stop the onrush of German aggression, now not only patently boundless but apparently invincible.

Dramatic Fruition

These doubts crystallised again round the old cleavage—"America First or Democracy First?" They were answered in one crisp sentence in President Roosevelt's broadcast "Fireside Chat" on May 27, 1941: "We do not accept and we will not permit the Nazi shape of things to come."

Since that time the Administration with the weight of majority public opinion among the American people, sometimes a little ahead of it, sometimes a little behind it, but always with it, has moved steadily forward on the broad plan of linking American defence requirements with the Allied war effort in every theatre. Practical evidence of this plan of action was the taking over from Britain of the protection of Iceland.

And the dramatic fruition of that plan is seen in the historic meeting between President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill "somewhere in the Atlantic". Two practical political results of the meeting are already known.

The Atlantic Declaration in its Eight Points commits the United States and Great Britain to adherence to eight basic economic and political principles in the reconstruction of the world which must follow "after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny."

The joint message sent by the President and the Prime Minister to Stalin throws the whole weight of British and American resources behind Soviet Russia in the common effort to defeat Hitlerism.

There will be many other consequences of the meeting. It is both an end and a beginning—the end of any uncertainty about the American attitude towards the war and the beginning of an era of Anglo-American co-operation which may influence the course of history for the next hundred years. The slow tide of public opinion in the United Sates which has carried its people from the Neutrality Act in 1939 to the Atlantic Declaration of 1941 will not change its drift now.

Soviet troops fraternising with a Gurkha belonging to one of the Indian advanced mobile columns in Iran.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

A Book About Birds And Poems In Negro Dialect

It seems that half the world famous writers of America have a home somewhere in Florida, but there are also many writers here who have climbed only a first few rungs up the ladder of literary fame and have not yet attained national reputations. It is two of these that appear today.

"Bill and the Bird Bander" by Edna Evans is a book primarily for children, but any adult interested in bird life will find Mrs. Evans' study of ornithology accurate, informative, and easy to follow. Edna Evans and her husband, who made the seventy pictures of bird life published in the book, worked the material together. They are both licensed bird banders and evolved the story from their own experiences.

The book opens with a small boy called Bill, so named to honour the author's husband no doubt, watching the furniture and other belongings being transported from the moving van into the house next door. Like any other boy, Bill waited curiously until the new neighbour appeared—But what a disappointment! The new neighbour was old—forty anyway—and he was alone, so that meant no play-mates for Bill.

Peeping through the hedge, the boy saw the new man placing strange looking wire contraptions in his front yard. Then the boy received a shock; he was outraged. These cages were bird traps. Just then one of Bill's pet mocking birds was caught and Bill saw the new man reach into the trap and catch the bird.

"Don't you hurt that bird, mister!" cried Bill, bounding through the hedge to the defense of his beloved mocking bird.

"I'm not going to hurt him, son." came the kindly rejoinder, "I'm a bird bander and I'm only going to put this aluminium band around his leg, like a bracelet. It won't hurt him a bit. Here, come and help me."

Thereupon Bill was initiated into the art of banding birds, which the new man told him was only a small part of the work of an ornithologist.

"What good does it do?" Bill asked.

"When anyone finds a banded bird, dead or alive, he can write to the bureau in Washington and give the serial number on the band. The bureau will write back and tell him where the bird was banded and by whom," explained the professor, for such was the new neighbour. Bill said he liked him even though he was a teacher; in fact, Bill was soon the professor's enthusiastic assistant. Bill learned that birds banded in Wisconsin sometimes appear in South Africa so quickly that you would not believe it.

Trips to rookeries on the islands in the many bays off the coast of Florida brought to the boy a startling and thrilling knowledge about the world of wild life around him They banded pelicans, cormorants, sea gulls, and egrets. Bill learned that the egret, now protected by law, is on a slow increase in numbers, but that the pink flamingo, once wild and numberless, is now extinct except in captivity.

Some of this he learned from the lips of a bird warden who at first mistook the professor and Bill to be law breakers: upon examining the credentials from the Government which the professor carried with his outfit, the warden helped them find rookeries almost inaccessible. Bill asked a thousand questions, so that he wore out both the men.

"I had a time when it was fashionable for ladies to wear fine feathers in their hats", said the bird warden. "In spite of the law, men would take the egret feathers from the mothers, killing them and letting the babies die of starvation". The warden loved his work, in his lonely occupation he had come to consider the problems of the birds as similar to those of people.

Then Bill received an upset. The college assistant to the professor came down to do some work. But when the boy saw how much he could help the younger scientist, all his jealousy vanished. When the professor returned to his university in late summer, he left Bill with his friend.

"Won't the kids at school be surprised when they find out I'm going to be an ornithologist!" cried Bill in saying good-bye. "And I can spell it too."

CONTEMPORARY AUTHORS OFTEN WRITE AT SAME TIME THEY ARE ENGAGED IN PROFESSIONAL WORK

From time to time requests have come to present through this column works of contemporary authors. Many writers publish books at the same time that they are doing professional work of some other kind. Edna Evans is a teacher of history of the Senior High School of St. Petersburg, although she has the youthful appearance of a girl. Mrs. Evans has a Master's degree from the State College, so her work comes from scholarly preparation.

The following incident reveals her personality. One afternoon when some bookish people were coming for tea, I asked Mrs. Evans to join us. When she rose to leave, there was a clamour, "But tell us about your book. You haven't said one word about it."

She had not, and it had appeared only that week.

After bringing the books of world figures in literature, it is a particular pleasure to present two people who are still struggling along, "even as you and I".

POEMS IN NEGRO DIALECT

"Woodpile Poems," by Betty Smith Foley, is a collection of poems in Negro dialect, relating stories and customs of plantation life that belongs now only to fiction, folk lore, or the movies. When people ask why she writes in dialect, Mrs. Foley replies that she finds so much pleasure in writing like her old Mammy used to sing to her, that she just can't help making her stories run along that way.

In "Woodpile Poems" there is a lyric entitled "I'se singing about Green River in Kentucky" Just as the old Negroes used to do, the poet has improvised as she went—imitating the old Mammy putting in whatever came to her mind as she sang her song. As you probably know, there are dozens of versions of every Negro spiritual, because of that habit of improvising.

A second book of this kind is entitled "Bible Chillun", which gives the stories of Daniel and the lion's den, Moses and the children of Israel, Abraham almost sacrificing Isaac, and all the other characters dear to the hearts of children. The old Mammy has quite a time moralizing as she goes, hitting hard at the points of discipline that need emphasis. No book of Bible stories from the Negro point of view would be complete without Noah and the flood, and Mrs. Foley's old Mammy tells all about it to her small charges.

The first time I saw Betty Foley she was reading Negro stories before an audience of a thousand people, to their delight. Soon afterward I met her and she proves as delightful and whimsical in daily life as she is through her books. Hearing me speak frequently of her, someone asked, "Did you go to school with Betty Foley?" I only smiled and replied that we would call upon her. It was a picture to see my friend meet Betty Foley whose hair has been snow white these many years. But everybody calls her Betty Foley.

Her third book for children is almost finished; it will be the beautiful story of Joseph who was sold into slavery by his brothers and then lived to save them from starvation.

"Bill and the Bird Bander" by Edna H. Evans, John C. Winston Co.

"Woodpile Poems" by Betty Smith Foley. Dorrance & Co.

STABILISATION OF WAGES IN ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 4)

the American Lease and Lend Act has largely stopped further sale of gold and foreign exchange, which explains why during the last three months the floating debt has risen relatively lightly. The combined increase of Treasury Bills and advances from the public departments amounts to £ 903,200,000 and accounts for nearly half the total increase in the floating debt.

The wartime increase in the "true floating debt", that is, the debt held by banks and money market houses, thus shades down to the modest figure of £992,250,000 costing of funds deposited directly by banks with the Treasury in the guise of six months' deposits and the expansion in the issue of Treasury Bills made through the weekly tender. In short, an analysis shows that the increase in debt falls far short of original expectations.

* * * *

Concentration of industry does not mean that small firms are being ruthlessly put out of business. Whether concentration is effected by voluntary means or through official intervention, what counts is the efficiency and not the size of the firm.

Both in respect of employment and value of output the small firm in Britain has been consistently improving its position. In 1924 the industrial output of the country was valued at £ 1,670,000,000, of which the smallest firms contributed £ 120,000,000. The output of small firms increased to £ 135,000,000 in the 1930 census—a figure which has risen to £ 160.000,000 in 1935.

Firms employing less than ten workers contributed 7.2 per cent of the whole value of U. K. industrial output. This rose to 8.2 in 1930 and 9.1 in 1935.

In 1924 the smallest firms employed about 700,000 workers out of a total of 8,000,000. By 1930 this rose to 780,000 or nearly ten per cent, and by 1935 to 820,000.

Thus small enterprise occupies an important place in Britain's economic structure and every care is being taken to safeguard the high qualities of workmanship and individuality to which the reputation of British manufactures throughout the world is due.

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MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
SEE HERE, WHAT DO YOU MEAN TELLING ME YOU HAD TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE WHEN YOU JUST GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL THIS MONTH?
WELL, YOU SAID YOU NEEDED A GIRL WITH IMAGINATION!
GLADYS PARKER
5-21

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

First Witch Doctor: "What ails the Big Chief?"

Second Witch Doctor: "He suffers from a poison through eating the white man."

First W. D. "White man never poisoned him before."

Second W. D. "No, but this one was a Nazi."

MRS. WOOP had died, and Dad wanted to put up some sort of memorial to her. A stained-glass window in the local church being suggested, Dad agreed, and left all arrangements in the hands of the minister.

At length the window arrived, and fitted into position. Dad, in an unusually excited frame of mind, set out to view it.

The minister escorted the old chap into the church and, with a flourish, indicated the window, which depicted an angel.

"How do you like it?" said he.

Dad gazed at it thoughtfully.

"No good," he grunted.

"Why, what's your objection?"

"It ain't a bit like the old woman".

* * *

A MAN, visiting a house for the first time, found that this host was the father of three wild children. The latter made so much noise that the visitor found it difficult to hear a word that was said.

One child was busy ripping the upholstery out of a brand-new divan. A second lad was driving nails into an expensive table, and the third was swinging gaily from a chandelier.

The bewildered guest eyed the youngster who was driving nails into the furniture. He turned to his host.

"I say," he said, pointing to the boy with the hammer, "don't you find it rather expensive to let your children play like that?"

The host smiled proudly.

"Not at all", he replied cheerfully. "I get the nails wholesale"!

* * *

"FOR various reasons," says a gardening hint, "early potatoes this year may be rather small." Oh, well, we must be thankful for small Murphies.

ROBINSON had died and gone below. Hardly had he settled down when a hearty hand slapped him on the back, and into his ears boomed the familiar voice of a persistent traveller who had pestered him on earth.

"Well, Mr. Robinson," said the traveller, "I'm here for that appointment."

"What appointment? I certainly don't remember making it."

"You don't mean to tell me you've forgotten it? Every time I came into your office to interest you in my proposition, you told me you'd see me here."

* * *

TWO Scotsmen had ventured into the wilds. On their first night the dismal howling of a wolf disturbed their rest Macpherson rose to his feet, seized his rifle, and said: "Ah'll bet ye an ounce o' tobacco I kill that wolf!"

He went out into the darkness. Three hours later he returned, dragging a dead wolf. MacTavish parted with an ounce of tobacco.

Just before dawn another howl rent the air and MacTavish said:—

"Give me that tobacco back. Ye've killed the wrang one!"

* * *

THINGS looked very busy at the office of Messrs. Solomon and Cohen. For three days the partners had been poring over the books and feverishly adding up columns of figures. Then at the end of it all a wail of despair escaped the lips of Solomon.

"Ach," Cohen shrieked, "vot a waste, vot a terrible vaste! Ve haf given de book-keeper an extra veek's holiday and an extra veek's money, too, and—de books vas right after all!"

* * *

"MY dear," said the champion borrower, "when I returned Mr. Storm's mower with the blade broken he swore at me!"

His wife sniffed.

"We don't want that sort of thing to happen again, dear," she replied. "You'd better borrow from the vicar next time."

"Why do you think you are losing your attraction for George"

"He's left for the last two nights without Dad having to kick him out."

"Seeds late in coming up?"

"Late! They remind me of my wife dressing for a dance."

ALL through a dinner three of the guests, bridge demons, were worried about finding a fourth. They knew that most of the others present didn't play, and immediately after coffee it became apparent that their only hope rested in a woman unknown to the three of them. On being approached, she said she had played, although not for quite a while, and was available if they really wanted her. They really did, and a table was set up.

The unknown won the deal. She picked up the pack, hesitated, looked, uncertainly at the other three and then asked quietly, "Now, do I deal all the cards?"

* * *

MOTHER wanted to spend Saturday in town, and father, an accountant, reluctantly agreed to give up his golf and spend the afternoon with the children. On the return of mother, the father handed her the following report of the afternoon:—

"Dried tears—9 times. Tied shoes—13 times. Toy balloons purchased—3 per child. Average life of a balloon—13 seconds. Cautioned children not to cross street—21 times. Children crossed street—21 times Number of Saturdays I will do this again —0."

* * *

THE doctor told the film actress that she was run down and needed a change.

"A change?" said she. "Do you know that during the last eighteen months I've had three husbands, four cars, three jewel robberies, eleven cooks, two divorces, and seven landlords? What other change can you suggest?"

* * *

"BILL got his nose broken in three places"

"Well, if he takes my advice he'll keep out of those places in future."

THE touring company had never been of the best, and when they reached the stage of playing to the family of the man who owned the little country theatre, and found that they left at the end of the first act, it was decided to break up.

Two of the actors set out to work their way back to London.

They were lucky enough to get a passage on a barge, and when passing through a lock they overheard this conversation:—

"What you got on board this trip, Jim?"

"Load of fertilizer and a couple of actors, Bert."

The two actors looked at each other in silence, and sighed deeply.

"Cyril," said one, "shall we never top the bill?"

* * *

THE taxi was a very ancient one and had taken an unconscionable time to reach its destination.

As the passenger paid his fare, he remarked:

"How do you manage when your fare is in a desperate hurry?"

"Ah", said the driver, leaning towards the passenger, confidentially, "I keeps on changin' me gears an' 'onking me 'orter."

* * *

AN admiral—a stickler for uniform—stopped opposite a very portly sailor whose medal-ribbon was an inch or so too low

Fixing the man with his eye, the admiral asked: "Did you get that medal for eating, my man?"

On the man replying "No, sir," the admiral rapped out: "Then why the deuce do you wear it on your stomach?"

* * *

THE teacher at the village school was leaving and was being presented with a clock and a purse.

The vicar, who was presenting these, said: "The contents of the purse will in time disappear but this clock will never go."

"Yes Colonel, my husband was at sea all his life."

"Did he die at sea?"

"Well, no, but he died of fish poisoning."

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

One of the most remarkable personalities of America passed away last week —Mrs. Sarah Roosevelt, the mother of the American President.

At over eighty, she took a lively interest in the affairs of her son and grandsons, dictated replies to correspondence, went for a daily drive in the park, and kept herself informed of all that was happening in the world—the world in which her only son held such an important position.

★

"My Boy Franklin"

She adored her son and loved telling stories about him. Many of these can be found in her book, "My Boy Franklin", which she wrote some years ago. Answering a question that the world would have liked to ask the mother of so distinguished a son, she wrote:—

"Did I ever think when he was born, that Franklin might be President? Never, oh, never!"

★

"If I Didn't Give Orders..."

But the quality of leadership was present in the young Franklin, as his mother testified:—

Franklin had a great habit of ordering his playmates around, and for reasons which I have never been able to fathom, was generally permitted to have his way. I know that I, overhearing him in conversation one day with a little boy on the place with whom he was digging a fort, said to him:—

"My son, don't give the orders all the time. Let the other boy give them sometimes."

"Mummie", he said to me quite without guile, lifting a soil-streaked face, "if I didn't give the orders, nothing would happen."

And to-day a whole world is thankful to providence that Franklin did not allow "the other boy" to give orders!

★

Calories...

How much food do we need to restore the energy lost in different types and periods of work?

According to a scientific journal,

A doughnut (American equivalent of a local one ounce cake or pastry) will furnish enough calories for a little more than an hour of sweeping.

Two scoops of ice-cream will take care of about half-hour of sawing wood,

An orange will support typewriting for the better part of an hour. and

To exercise off a big feast quickly one needs to run fast for three hours!

★

....And 'Khara Biscuits'!

In our own office, we have our own system of reckoning.

"A Week of War", necessitates consumption of four cups of tea, two ginger biscuits, two pice worth of 'khara' biscuits and one glass of soda (without the whisky!)

A column of "Tete-A-Tete" requires four cups of tea, three glasses of soda, ten cigarettes, three fillings of pipe and three pills of aspirin.

The wear and tear of writing "The Last Page" requires the tissues to be repaired by five cups of tea, three 'lotas' of water, half an ounce of 'supari' and quarter ounce of chewed-off pencil ends!

MRS. SARAH ROOSEVELT
She adored her boy, Franklin.

★

Of Mice And Men!

The following story, reproduced from the New York news magazine. "Time", should serve as an eye-opener to those of our colleagues who say they are disturbed in their work by a mere mangy (completely non-violent) office cat:—

In New York's Queens' County Court, Judge Charles Colden recessed proceedings to halt a distracting grating noise coming from under the counsel table. The noise proved to be a house mouse (Mus musculus) calmly gnawing the sole of a newspaper reporter's shoe. Newshawk William Alexander, of the Long Island "Daily Press", had been so busy he hadn't noticed. Judge Colden had the mouse caught and executed. Passing lightly over the mouse's fate, the New York "Times" soberly regarded Newshawk Alexander, praised his powers of concentration, added: "He approaches his duties with single-mindedness. He looks up, not down. It is possible to foresee a bright future for him if mice don't consume him first."

A local parallel may be found in the person of the local night reporter who can sleep on a narrow office table undisturbed by bugs!

★

Debunking The Snob

The "intellectual snobs" (who seem to abound—and thrive!—in Bombay) received a rather severe but well-deserved rebuke from Dr. P. Dustoor in a broadcast talk from Lucknow.

"This sort of snob, observed Dr. Dustoor, "regards you as the intellectual equivalent of a boot-black simply because you confess you don't know anything about Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." And the funny thing is that, as likely as not, neither does he,—at least at first-hand. For, scratch an intellectual snob and you will probably discover an intellectual sham, not unlike that aesthetic sham, Bunthorne, in Gilbert's "Patience", who avows:

If you're anxious for to shine
In the high aesthetic line
As a man of culture rare,
You must get up all the germs
Of the transcendental terms,
And plant them everywhere.
You must lie upon the daisies,
And discourse in novel phrases
Of your complicated state of mind.

The meaning doesn't matter
If it's only idle chatter
Of a transcendental kind.
And everyone will say,
As you walk your mystic way,
If this young man expresses himself in terms too deep for 'me',
Why, what a very singularly deep young man this deep young man must be."

★

19 Million Cameras

An American magazine has found the five most popular hobbies in America to be

Photography,
Stamps,
Music,
Model Making
Home Workshop.

In 1940, it was discovered, 19,000,000 amateur camera fans clicked their shutters, 600,000,000 times to take still pictures. They spent 100,000,000 dollars for film, supplies and new equipment. **There were 500,000 amateur movie makers.**

★

An Island For Old Stamps!

Fifty million dollars a year are being spent by 12,000,000 Americans whose hobby is stamp-collecting. Stamps are a hobby as well as big business. A New York paper recently carried this advertisement:

"An entire lovely island, south shore, Massachusetts. Will consider exchange for North American stamp collection."

According to experts, there are more than 15 collections in U. S. A. worth 1,000,000 dollars apiece.

★

Dance Season In Bombay

This week will see the opening of the 'Dance Season' in Bombay. Shrimati Rukmini Devi will shortly be in our midst. She will be followed by the Menaka Troupe and Uday Shankar will bring the season to a close. Apart from Bharat-Natya recitals, Rukmini Devi and her Kalakshetra artistes will stage some dramas, which have caught the eye of popular audiences in Madras.

RUKMINI DEVI
Exponent of Bharat Natya.

★

Introducing Rukmini Devi

Rukmini Devi (wife of Mr. George Arundale, the well-known Theosophist) is not a mere artiste in the accepted sense. She is a pioneer as well as missionary of the Bharat-Natya school, and through Kalakshetra, she is out to put it on the map of the world, as "a thing of beauty and joy for ever". Many were the ordeals which she had to undergo as a pioneer in the field. She had to face the sound and fury of the whole community, when she dared to take to what was contemptuously termed as "Devadasis' art".

At the same time, she had to fight vested interests, which would not part with their trade secrets without exacting the full penalty and sacrifice. At long last, her missionary zeal triumphed over class prejudice, and she was able to revive and resurrect the art, free it from the monopoly of Devadasis and present it as 'art unfettered' to men and women of India. She is backed in her mission of Kalakshetra by Papanasam Sivan, the greatest Tamil composer of the day, and Bharata Sastra Vidwan Meenakshisundaram Pillai, the foremost authority in Bharat-Natya.

★

'Unfathomed Deep'

Rukmini Devi is a great stickler to tradition and will not accept any bodily movement, flexion, 'Abhinayas' and 'Mudras' which are not authorised by the Bharat-Natya Sastra. This does not mean that there is no room for individual initiative or expression of genius in her programmes. The Bharat-Natya technique is proverbially the unfathomed deep which supplies more than enough material to the true exponent of the art.

In the 'Laya' and 'Bhava' aspects, Bharat-Natya is so profound that the artiste can follow the composer to the full, though the latter may mean a pun on the words, or vary the accents on the syllables. Those who followed her interpretation of the famous Kirtan of Arunachala Kavi during the last year's racital would remember the multifarious dance interpretations she gave to the song.

★

Defies Box-Office

She does not believe that the only things to dance with, are the feet. Her hands are marvels of fluency, and her eyes, eyebrows and lips are equally pliant and eloquent. Her performances are characterised by poise and elegance, breathing the full vigour of Bharat-Natya art. Though it is a highly stylished art, there is warm vitality about it, and the emotions are sublimated. Rukmini Devi is a purist to the core, and refuses to deviate even by an inch as a concession to the gallery or to the box-office. There is no room for glamour or sex-appeal in her programmes, and if she captivated the Bombay audience last year, it was by the profundity of the art and by the beauty of its technique. She will not lower the flag and is a crusading hot-gospeller of Bharat-Natya.

★

The Last Laugh

And then there was the captious critic who at last admitted he had found something good in "The Last Page"—a pound of pastry wrapped in it!

Jānte Ho?

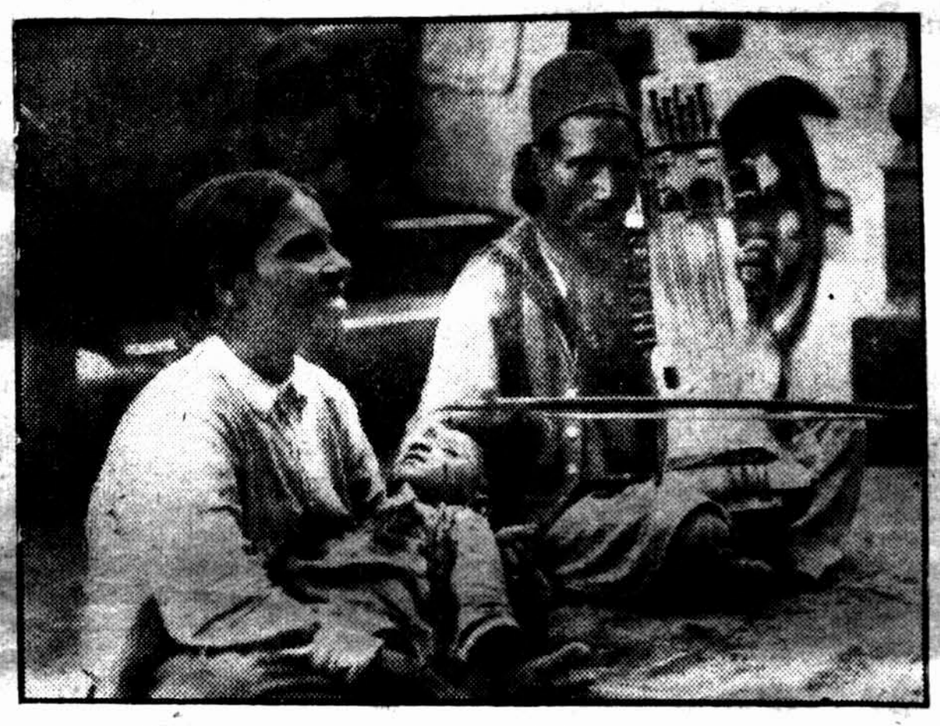
(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1).

1. *Maiden name of Madame Chiang Kai Shek.*
2. *The late Hakim Ajmal Khan, at Delhi, in 1921.*
3. *The late Deep Narain Singh at Gaya, in 1922.*
4. *Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. in Rome, in 1932.*
5. *International Settlement, Shanghai.*

Occupations & 'Professions' Of Bombay

The bird of destiny!—How cleverly it picks up the right packet!

The sugar-cane crushers make a roaring business out of selling the sweet juice for half anna a glass.



The wandering minstrel—and his family of musicians.

The fish on sale here may not be aristocratic but it is in pretty good demand.

A bearded prophet reading the palm for a pice—and thriving on it.

The wicker-worker busy on a "charpoy".

Rain or shine, they never fail to bring your lunch to the office.

Have you lost your key? Here is the master-key-man with his bag of "open sesame"

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